The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

A. Kilham
1245 Wash Av

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
NEW YORK AND LONDON

Vol. XXXIX., No. 17. Whole No. 1018 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23, 1909 Price 10 Cents

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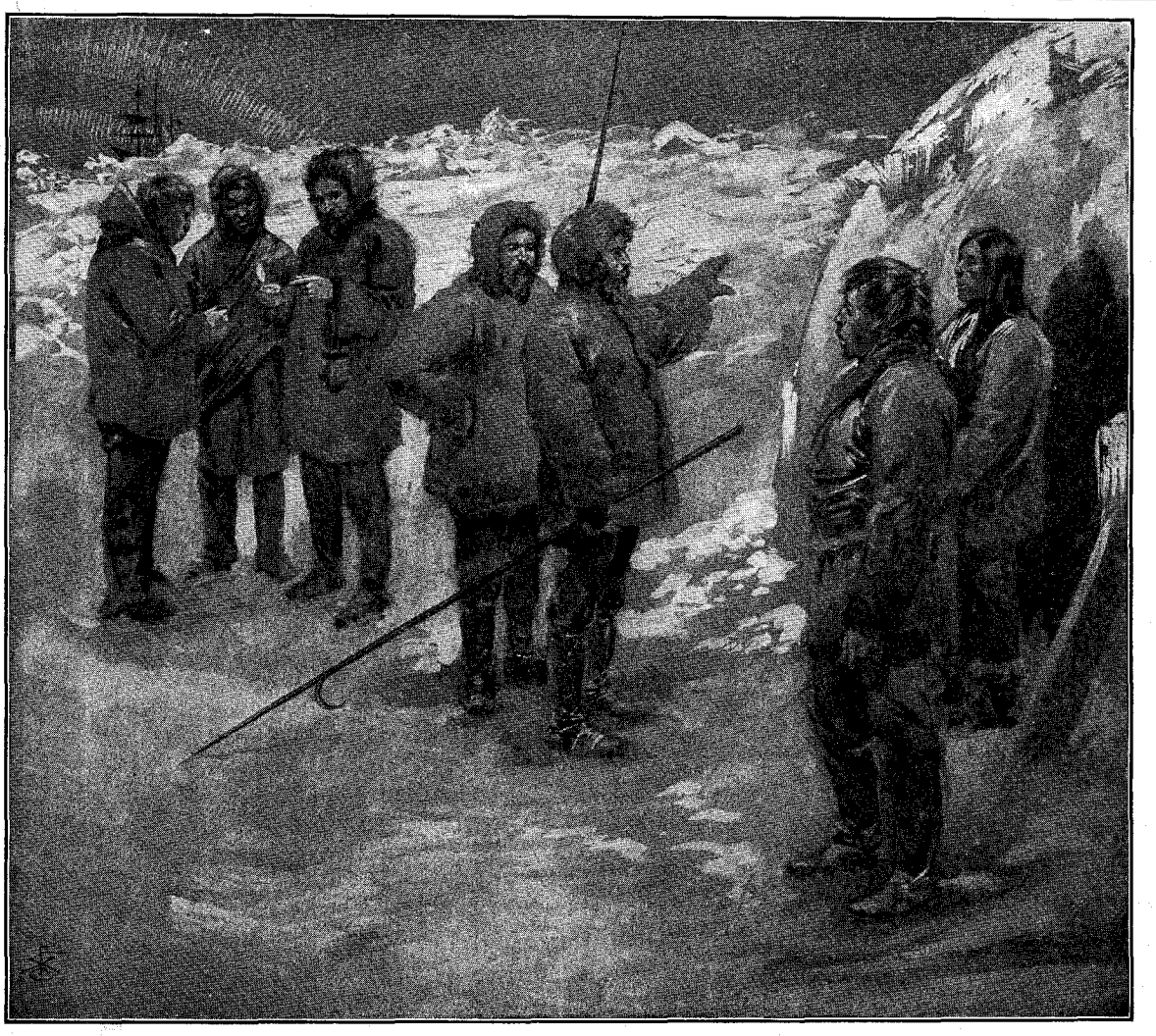

FOUR INTERESTING LETTERS

PEARY

NEW YORK, June 19th, 1908.

Dear Sir:—In regard to the watches . . . . . furnished me by the Waltham Watch Co., three years ago, the behavior of the meantime watches was particularly excellent.

Watches carried by men in charge of different parties on the sledge journeys over the sea ice ran for weeks without any considerable variation from each other. This feature was a very distinct comfort to me in making me feel sure of my observations when the drift of the ice had carried me far away from all dead reckonings.

Most of these watches are now on Eagle Island, Maine, where I am going the end of this week. I will endeavor to get them on to you as soon as possible. . . . . Very sincerely,

(Signed) R. E. PEARY, U. S. N.

Mr. James W. Appleton.

WELLMAN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27th, 1899.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
Waltham, Mass.

Gentlemen:—The nine watches made by you, which were carried in the Wellman Polar Expedition, proved entirely satisfactory. Two of these were injured slightly by the Norwegian sailors in the early winter. The remaining seven were used by me in ascertaining time and also positions of latitude and longitude. Position of stars computed by the aid of these watches could be depended upon to the accuracy of a second. Positions of longitude ascertained by Julius Payer twenty-five years previously were verified.

Extreme cold affected the movements but slightly, and in no way injured them. After returning to Norway but slight discrepancies were found upon comparing with Greenwich time.

In my judgment these movements are thoroughly reliable for any use and in any clime, being thoroughly compensated.

Yours truly,

(Signed) QUIROF HARLAN,
Physicist to Wellman Polar Expedition.

The Shackleton Relief Expedition

BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1907

S. Y. "Nimrod."
LYTTELTON, 27th March, 1909.

MESSRS. R. W. CAMERON & Co., Wellington.

Sir:—Herewith I forward to you, per Purser S. S. "Maori," the seven Waltham watches so generously loaned to my officers and self by your Company for our use in the Antarctic.

Two of them unfortunately have been damaged. One of them by an accident down a crevasse, and the other during a sledge journey.

My officers and I found the watches reliable under all conditions. After a time we gained so much confidence in their rates that we had no hesitation in trusting to them when taking observations which required time-readings to seconds.

On their behalf and my own I beg you will convey to your Company my thanks for the use of the watches. I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) FRED P. EVANS, Lieut. R.N.R.,
Officer Commanding.

LEFFINGWELL

MR. E. A. MARSH, Waltham Watch Company,

The Quadrangle Club, CHICAGO, Dec. 8th, '08.

Dear Sir:—About three years ago your Company loaned me four of your watches for use on the Anglo-American Polar Expedition. I received them from Robins, etc. here, and yesterday I returned three of them to the same people. . . . . I wrote to you from the North last summer telling of the remarkable performance of these watches and my private Waltham, during a two months' sled trip over the ice. They were compared with each other and chronometer corrected by observation nearly every day for a year and rates assigned for the ice trip. Daily comparisons were made among the watches on the trip, also, and with the chronometer after our return. The field rates were found to be practically the same as those assigned from the rates during the several months previous to the field trip. If it were not that all three watches came out the same, I should say that the obscure field rates were accidentally close to the calculated rates. The performance of your watches is emphasized by the fact that Capt. Mikkelsen had a hand-made pocket chronometer made to order in London at a cost of $250.00. On this trip this expensive time-piece varied so greatly from the mean of the other watches that it had to be disregarded after the first week. The rates of your watches were changed but a fraction of a second, while the Captain's watch increased 35 seconds in its daily rate.

I took the greatest care in getting the best possible performance from the watches. I wore two myself, and insisted that others took good care of theirs. The watches were worn night and day next to the skin and every precaution taken to keep their temperature constant.

Thank you very much for your kindness to us in loaning the watches. Yours, etc., (Signed) E. DE K. LEFFINGWELL.

N. B.—In buying a Waltham Watch always ask your jeweler for one adjusted to temperature and position.

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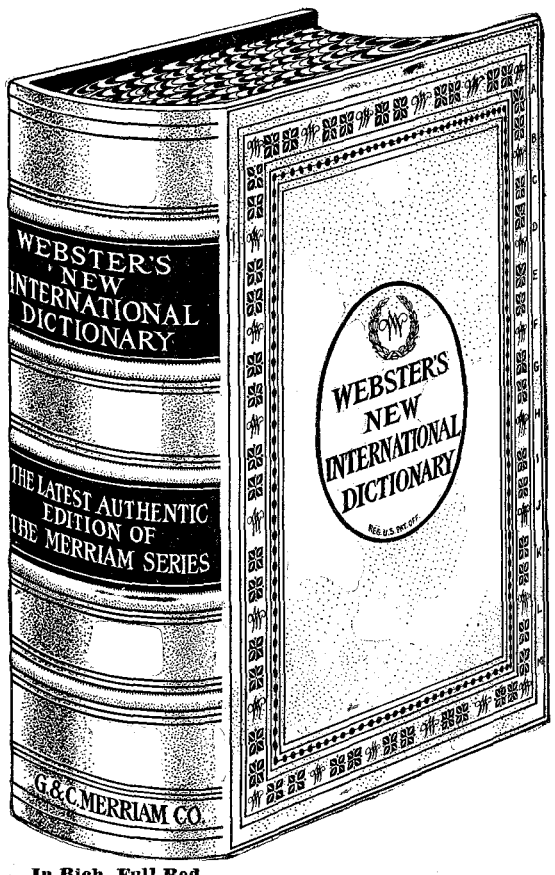
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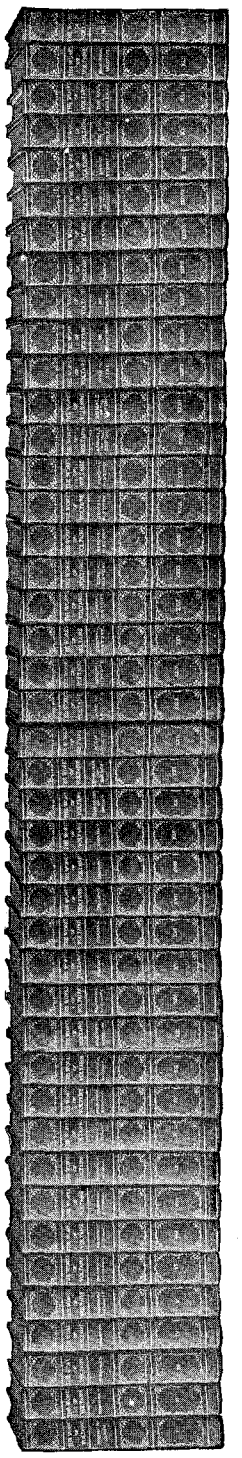

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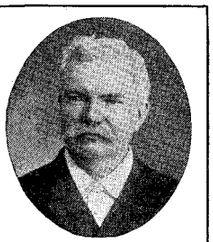

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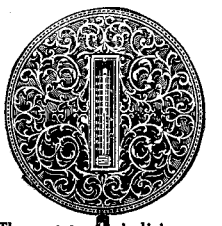

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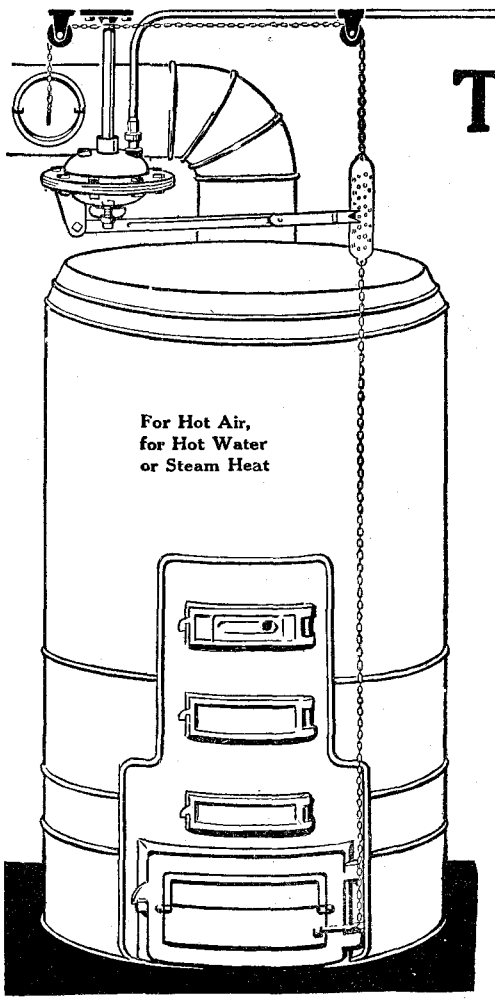

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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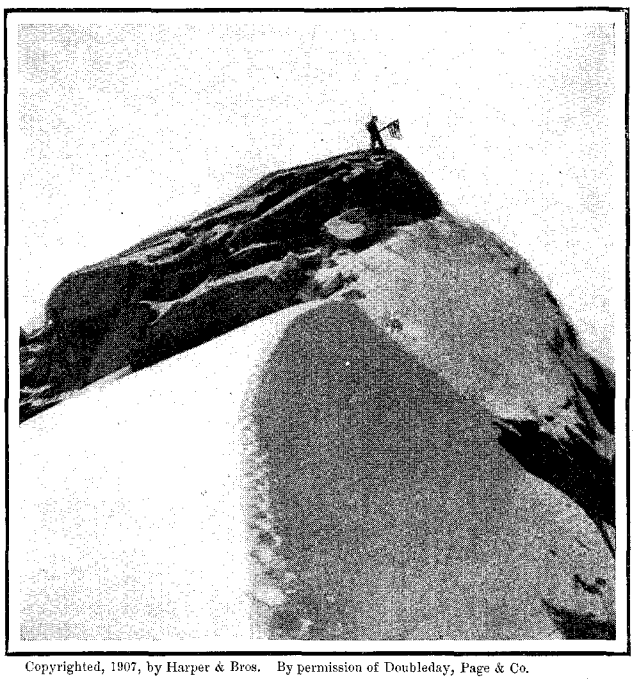
VOL. XXXIX., NO. 17 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1018

TOPICS OF THE DAY

PEARY'S "PROOFS"

INSTEAD of setting the public's mind at rest in regard to the great polar puzzle Commander Peary's eagerly awaited evidence in refutation of Dr. Cook's claims seems to have done little more than give fresh impetus to the controversy. As the Louisville *Times* remarks, it leaves the truth-seeker still unsatisfied and the alinement of the partizans unchanged. "If this is all that Mr. Peary has to offer in substantiation of his now historic 'gold-brick' charge," says the Newark *News*, "the public must still preserve an open mind." Even the New York *Times*, which has been closely identified with Mr. Peary's interests from the first, doubts whether his evidence, now that public opinion is already so sharply divided over the case, will to any great extent alter conclusions already reached. We are assured, however, that Commander Peary has supplementary evidence which he will bring into action in case Dr. Cook continues to survive his main broadside. Incidentally the good faith of the doctor-explorer is subjected to a sudden and staggering flank attack in the form of an affidavit by Edward Barrill, his only companion during his alleged ascent of Mt. McKinley, stating that "the nearest point to the summit of Mt. McKinley we reached was at least fourteen miles distant." In the mean time the Doctor keeps cool under fire, denies the charges, and continues to reap a golden harvest on the lecture platform.



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THE DISPUTED PHOTOGRAPH.

According to Dr, Cook, this is the summit of Mt. McKinley. But according to the sworn statement of Frank Barrill, who accompanied him on his alleged conquest of the highest peak on the continent, this picture was taken at an altitude of not more than 8,000 feet and at a point twenty miles from the real summit of Mt. McKinley. If so, suggests a shrewd observer, it will be very easy for Barrill to lead an investigating party back to the same accessible peak where this photograph can be duplicated, thereby proving his charge.

The evidence made public last week by Commander Peary through the Peary Arctic Club is offered as "some of my reasons for saying that Dr. Cook did not go to the North Pole." It consists of the detailed testimony given before members of Commander Peary's expedition by Itookashoo and Ahpelah, the two Eskimos who accompanied Dr. Cook during his arctic journey. The narrative as told by the two Eskimos tallies with that of Dr. Cook up to May 17, when the last of the supporting party turned back at Cape Thomas Hubbard, leaving the Doctor and his two companions about to start on their northward dash. This cape is about 570 miles from the Pole. It is at this point that the story told by the two Eskimo boys diverges from that told by Dr. Cook. Dr. Cook's expedition, according to the summary signed by Peary, Bartlett, McMillan, Borup, and Hensen, did not go more than one march northward before it was stopt by rough ice and open water. To quote this summary:

"After sleeping at the camp, where the last two Eskimos turned back, Dr. Cook and the two boys went in a northerly or northwesterly direction with two sledges and twenty-odd dogs—one more march—when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They did not enter this rough ice, nor cross the lead, but turned westward or southwestward a short distance and returned to Heiberg Land, at a point west of where they had left the cache and where the four men had turned back.

"Here they remained four or five sleeps and during that time Itookashoo went back to the cache and got his gun and a few items of supplies.

"From this point they then went southwest along the northwest coast of Heiberg Land to a point indicated on the map (Sverdrup's Cape Northwest).

"From here they went west across the ice, which was level and covered with snow, offering good going, to a low island which they had seen from the shore of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest. On this island they camped for one night's sleep.

"From this island they could see two lands beyond (Sverdrup's Ellef Ringnes and Amund Ringnes Land). They journeyed toward the left of one of these two islands (Amund Ringnes Land), passing a small island which they did not visit. Arriving at the shore of Amund Ringnes Land, the Esquimos killed a deer."

The time covered by this narrative, says Commander Peary, corresponds to the period in which Dr. Cook claims to have gone

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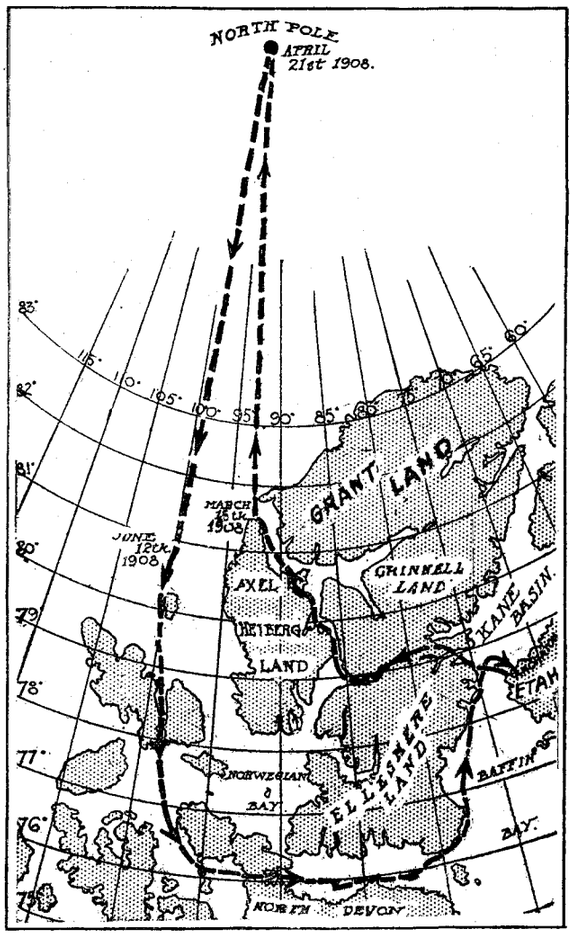
to the Pole and back. To quote further from the Commander's statement:

"The answers of the Esquimo boys to Commander Peary's independent questions, showing that they killed no game, made no caches, lost no dogs, and returned to the land with loaded sledges, makes their attainment of the Pole on the trip north of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical and mathematical impossibility, as it would demand the subsistence of three men and over twenty dogs during a journey of 1,040 geographical miles on less than two sledge loads of supplies."

In addition to their verbal testimony Itookashoo and Ahpelah indicated on a map the course of their journey with Dr. Cook.



DR. COOK'S OWN VERSION OF HIS POLAR JOURNEY.

When shown their testimony and their chart of his trip, the Doctor, who was then in Cleveland, said:

"The map published by Commander Peary in itself indicates that the Eskimos have respected their promise made to me that they would not give any information to Peary or his men.

"The Eskimos were instructed not to tell Mr. Peary, or any of his party, of our trip over the polar sea. They were told to say we had been far North. They have kept their word.

"Mr. Whitney has said that during the cross-examination conducted by Commander Peary and others of his expedition the Eskimos did not understand the questions put to them or the map which was laid before them. Their replies to the questions put have been twisted to suit a perverted interest. . . . . .

"Rasmussen, who will be here shortly, has seen the Eskimos and knows the real story. They did not try to deceive him. He was with them for fourteen days. They know him and told him everything. He speaks the Eskimo language, for he is a semi-Eskimo himself, and the people have the most complete confidence in him. That is all I have to say now."

In Buffalo on the fourteenth he was quoted as promising to submit his observations to the University of Copenhagen "within sixty days." In Philadelphia he further explained his position in regard to Eskimo evidence. Thus:

"There is a mistaken impression among the public that I am bringing the Eskimos to New York to prove that I have been to the Pole. The real reason of their coming here is to disprove the story they were made to tell by Commander Peary and his party. They certainly will assist me by giving evidence that they have been to the Pole with me, but I rely on my own data to prove my claim."

As the case now stands, the public may make its choice between the Eskimos' story and Dr. Cook's. Among the papers which make light of Peary's "proofs" are the Rochester *Post-Express*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Philadelphia *Record*, the New York *Herald*, the Richmond *News-Leader*, the Detroit *Free Press*, the Baltimore *American*, and the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. The Springfield *Republican* also thinks that the evidence thus submitted "falls very far short of establishing Mr. Peary's contention." The impostor theory, it points out, "involves things quite as incredible as anything Dr. Cook has stated in his remarkable story." To quote further:

"It is easy to show, not only by Mr. Whitney, but by Europeans then in Greenland, that the story of Dr. Cook's actual discovery of the Pole was circulated in those regions by the Eskimos themselves. If this be so, it would seem necessary for Mr. Peary to account for the version of Dr. Cook's journey, fully in accord with the Doctor's own, which other white men not connected with the *Roosevelt* heard in Greenland prior to Mr. Peary's return to Etah last August. First, there is the testimony of the Danish explorer, Knud Rasmussen, who is said to have had an Eskimo mother. He was in Greenland and talked with Eskimos in the Cape York and Smith Sound region, who told him about Dr. Cook's trip to the Pole. The Danish inspector, Jensen, whose station is in North Greenland, has returned to Copenhagen, and he assures the Danish Government officially that Rasmussen told him the details of Dr. Cook's polar journey, as drawn from Eskimos, and that these details conform to Dr. Cook's own narrative. But most striking is the testimony that comes from a Swiss source, which is independent of the Danes. A Swiss scientific expedition to Northern Greenland, commanded by Dr. de Quervain, of Zurich, returned home last month. Dr. de Quervain was reported in an Associated Press dispatch of September 17 to be convinced that Cook reached the Pole, but that aside. A statement by members of the Swiss expedition was printed in the Berlin *Montag*, as follows:

"'The report that the North Pole had been attained could not have reached us in more appropriate surroundings than at the extreme limit of the wild Sermittlet fjord, in North Greenland, or at a more thrilling time than at the moment when we were about to penetrate the desert of the interior ice-bound country. The Kayak (Eskimo) who was to receive our last instructions for the colony of Ikorasak arrived with the laconic statement that on April 21, 1908, "one Dr. Cook" had reached the Pole.'

"Here is apparently incontestable evidence from Europeans of scientific standing, in no way associated with the Danish or Norwegian explorers who have supported Dr. Cook, to the effect that the Eskimos of Northern Greenland, several months before Dr. Cook's home-coming, were circulating as the truth the story of Cook's discovery of the Pole. How could such a story have been circulated by them if Cook's Eskimos at Etah had not started it? It follows that the Eskimos examined by Mr. Peary and his men gave to them a version of Dr. Cook's trip entirely different from the one they had previously been telling among their own people; and this fact might be said to complete the demonstration that Mr. Peary's Eskimo testimony can not possibly be accepted as aiding in a settlement of the polar controversy."

But the New York *Times*, while admitting that the value of the fresh evidence depends upon the credibility of the Eskimos, goes on to say:

"While Commander Peary's polar report is accepted without question by the scientific world, while he has been invited to lecture by the learned bodies and scientific societies in this country, of England, of France, and of Italy, and while he has offered promptly to submit the records and observations of his journey to the scrutiny of astronomers and geographers, Dr. Cook finds his

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title accepted only by the uncritical multitude. It is vouched for by no competent authority. The learned bodies and scientific societies have strangely declined to invite him to deliver lectures, and, as if he were resolutely determined to deepen the skepticism with which his story is received, he refuses to submit his records to the examination of the scientific commission to be appointed in this country on the pretext that they must go first to Copenhagen. He is himself to blame if the skeptics point out that Copenhagen has disqualified itself as an impartial tribunal by its hasty and uncritical acceptance of him and his narrative in advance of any proof whatever, and that there is no reason on earth why he should send his records there save that during a period of delay entirely within his control he is lecturing to credulous thousands and making a great deal of money out of a deeply clouded title. Men of science do not believe, have not believed, that Dr. Cook climbed Mt. McKinley. They would have believed him in respect to that achievement had his record been convincing. They would believe him now as to the Pole, but for his extraordinary behavior and his utterances since his return. We may say that they will believe him still, if he can produce evidence in substantiation of his story. That evidence is now lacking, and the fault is his alone. He must now meet and overcome the adverse testimony of his own witnesses, the only human beings who, besides himself, know just where he went."

"The backbone of the Cook narrative is smashed," thinks the New York *Globe*. The burden of the proof that he did actually reach the Pole now rests upon Dr. Cook, says the Pittsburg *Post*. The organs of public opinon, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, are very definitely concerned in the possibility that the public is being exploited—"that it is being led into delivering both honors and dollars without due warrant."

In the mean time the situation is further complicated by Edward Barrill's affidavit, which was first published in the New York *Globe*. The crux of Barrill's statement is in the following sentences:

"I was with Dr. Cook continuously every day during the time he was attempting to ascend the mountain in the year 1906, and the nearest point to the summit of Mt. McKinley we reached was at least fourteen miles distant from the summit of that mountain, and at no time did we reach an elevation in excess of 10,000 feet, and the Doctor told me when we were at the place where my picture was taken that we were not over 8,000 feet high."

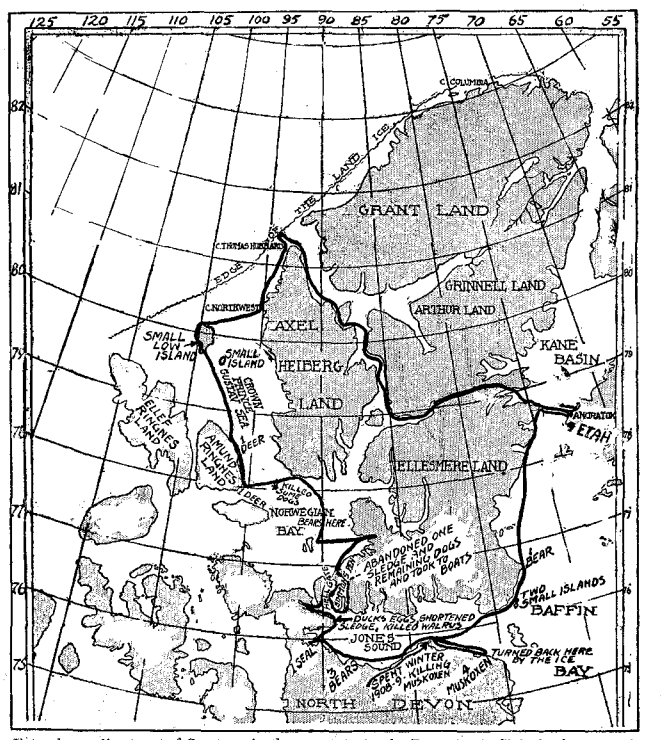
His diary covering that period, says Barrill, was "doctored" according to Dr. Cook's dictation. Says *The Times*:

"It is most unfortunate for the reputation of Dr. Cook as an explorer that the men who accompanied him in the two great achievements of his life should testify against him, and, so far as their testimony may be considered trustworthy, put the stamp of imposture upon his pretensions."

A PROFITABLE MILL.
Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

And *The Globe* remarks:

"If Cook pulled off one hoax with fair measure of success, one can readily understand how he convinced himself that it was possible to do it again on a larger scale. It looks as if we are approaching the exposure of the biggest piece of humbuggery the century has known—an exposure so complete that even the credulous will be convinced."



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DOCTOR COOK'S POLAR JOURNEY, AS INDICATED BY THE TWO ESKIMOS WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM.

The time has come, says *The Post*, when mere failure to press the question to a conclusion must be regarded as a confession of guilt. To quote:

"It is not for this or that scientific body, or this or that newspaper, to suggest to Dr. Cook the propriety of presenting his evidence and getting an authoritative verdict; it is for him to *demand* an inquiry, to insist on its being complete, to place not only his memoranda, but himself, unreservedly at the disposal of an impartial committee of investigation. Failure to do this, and to do it promptly, will, we warn him, very rapidly have the effect of causing those whose opinions are worth anything to set him down as a shameless impostor. . . . . .

"From now on, he ought to be spending all his days and nights in the work of clearing his honor; and every dollar that he takes in henceforward by exploiting his claim when he ought to be removing the cloud on it, will be a dollar gained at the expense of his reputation for honesty."

In his denial of Barrill's charges Dr. Cook says:

"Barrill's statements are not true. I will disprove them. I have nothing to hide. My record is clear. I reached the top of Mt. McKinley, and I discovered the North Pole.

"I do not want to enter into controversies, but I can not remain idle and see my character besmirched. I will prove everything satisfactorily.

"I can not really understand why Barrill should have made such a statement if he was acting under normal conditions. Until I know of the conditions under which this alleged affidavit was made I shall make no specific reply.

"If an expedition of experienced mountaineers will follow the route that I took and will go to the top of Mt. McKinley, they will find there the records which I deposited on attaining the summit of the mountain."

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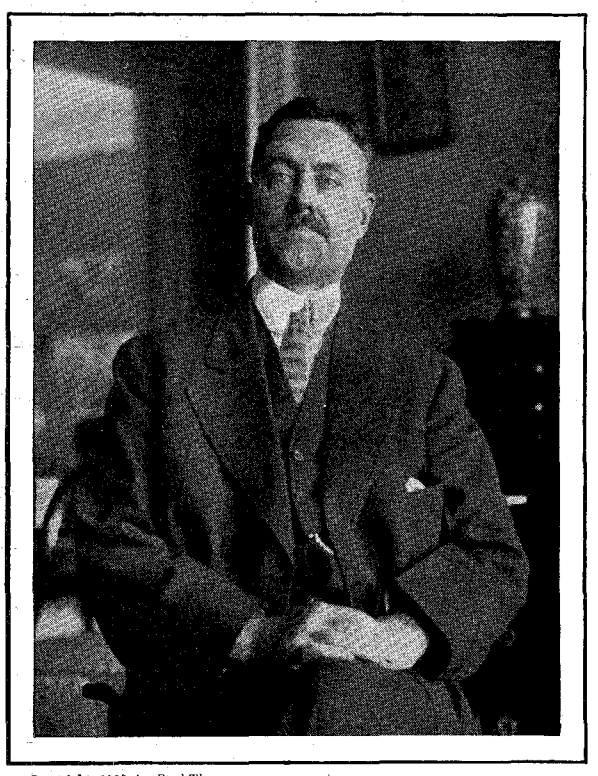
MR. CRANE'S INDISCRETION

WHEN President Taft told Minister Crane to "let them have it red hot" in his treatment of Oriental matters, his idea was to arouse popular interest in Eastern questions. In this the Minister seems to have succeeded beyond the President's utmost expectation. For whatever may be the international consequences of those indiscretions of speech which caused the State Department to request Mr. Charles R. Crane's resignation as Minister to China, they have at least had the effect of calling attention to the political and commercial importance of our relations with the Orient. The United States Government is said to be disturbed by the recent agreements between China and Japan concerning



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CHARLES R. CRANE,

Whose frankness in discussing our Oriental policy with press representatives and in public speeches moved the State Department to ask for his resignation as Minister to China.

railroad-building and the control of certain mines in Southern Manchuria, regarding them as inconsistent with Japan's pledges to observe the "open door" and "equality of opportunity for all nations" in that region. But when rumors of a forthcoming American protest against these agreements appeared in the press, the State Department began to have misgivings about the diplomatic discretion of Minister Crane, who, it appears, was too frank and too communicative for the rôle which had been thrust upon him. "The business man in diplomacy, in Mr. Crane's case, has had a brief career and an abrupt exit," remarks the New York *World*. *The Times* and *The Evening Post*, while admitting that Mr. Crane was indiscreet, feel that some of the blame for his indiscretion belongs on other shoulders. "The responsibility must be shared, and rather fully shared, by the Secretary of State and by the President himself," says *The Times*; and *The Post* remarks:

"In Mr. Crane's statement, put out in extenuation of his admitted indiscretion, he points out certain difficulties under which he had labored. He had never had a consultation with Secretary Knox, who was away from Washington when the new Minister to China went there for instructions. Not even with the first Assistant Secretary, Mr. Wilson, did Mr. Crane have a conference, tho he sought to arrange one repeatedly. His sole interviews were with clerks in the Department. Such general instructions as he had came from President Taft, who urged him to do everything he could to interest Americans in the questions of the Pacific, and especially to accept all invitations to speak, and to 'let them have it red hot.' This, of course, was no warrant for speaking indiscreetly, much less for giving delicate information to a reporter, but it does betray the state of mind into which Mr. Crane had got under the highest prompting."

In another issue the same paper describes the whole affair as "one of those untoward events in which no one is particularly to blame and no one's character stands in need of clearing." The principal facts of the case, as given to the public, are as follows: Mr. Crane, when about to take the steamer for China from San Francisco, received a telegram from Secretary Knox recalling him immediately to Washington. This telegram contained the statement that Mr. Crane had been "charged with the responsibility for the canards appearing in the Japanese and American press to the effect that the United States is preparing to protest against the Chinese-Japanese agreement." The subsequent interview in Washington between the Minister and the Secretary resulted in Mr. Crane's resignation. Secretary Knox's official memorandum of the case reads in part:

"The Department of State has been engaged for some time in making the usual study of the recent agreements between China and Japan in relation to Manchuria from such data bearing upon the situation as it was able to secure, with a view of determining whether there is anything in the agreements adversely affecting American interests or in conflict with the principle of equal opportunity to which the Powers are pledged; a study not yet concluded and in respect to which no decision has been reached. While this investigation was proceeding Mr. Crane, the Minister to China, came to the Department, and while there was informed by one of the clerks that such an examination was being made.

"Without consultation with the Acting Secretary or any other responsible officer of the Department, and without the knowledge or authority of any one connected with the Department, Mr. Crane gave out a newspaper story to the effect that this Government was preparing to protest against some features of the agreement, and that the promulgation of the protest only awaited the return of an official who was to formulate it. The story appeared in a Western paper, and at the same time or a day later in the Japanese press, and subsequently was generally published. . . . . .

"At a conference with Mr. Crane Sunday evening he admitted having an indiscreet talk with a reporter which resulted in the publications referred to and, assuming responsibility, stated that if the indiscretion was grave enough to shake my confidence in his usefulness he would willingly resign."

In reply to this Mr. Crane issues a statement which, as the New York *Mail* remarks, is "as manly and straightforward as it is naive," but which, as other papers point out, is no more "diplomatic" than his earlier utterances. To quote in part:

"When I accepted the appointment of Minister to China, at the request of the President, and afterward, he exprest the earnest wish that the people of this country should be roused to a keen interest in the Pacific situation, both commercially and politically; he felt that our greatest problem lay there and that our people were not fully awake to its importance. As I stated in a public address in Chicago on September 14, the President advised me to accept all available invitations to public meetings and dinners and said: 'Do not miss any of them, and when you go to one insist on speaking and let them have it red hot.'

"I assumed that the President wished me to discuss realities and not platitudes. I have not had experience as a public speaker, and it was and is a difficult rôle, but I have done my best to carry out the President's wishes.

"The difficulty has also been increased by the absence of specific instructions from the State Department and of any adequate discussion with its official as to the policy of this Government. . . . On mature consideration it is my judgment that my action was in accordance with the spirit at least of the President's wishes, exprest by him to me, and that it furnishes no sufficient excuse for the sensational and inconsiderate action of the Secretary of State."

Mr. Crane's friends say that the real reasons for his retirement have not yet been brought to light, and they intimate that the

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A LITTLE GOLF AT SEATTLE,
With the president of the golf club as caddy.

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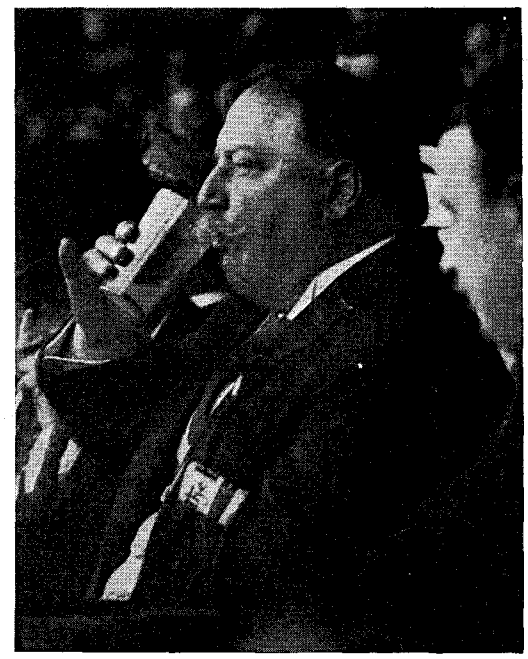
GRASPING THE HAND OF "THREE-FINGERED BROWN"
At the ball game in Chicago. In the game that followed Brown's team was defeated.



IT WAS ONLY LEMONADE.
Slaking the Presidential thirst in the grand stand.

NO ESCAPE FROM THE CAMERA.

incident is not yet closed. Says Mr. Walter L. Fisher, a prominent lawyer, as quoted in the press:

"While Mr. Crane's official relations are definitely ended, there are many things connected with this matter of such a character and of such importance that the American people must continue to be deeply concerned in them. Mr. Crane has preferred not to go into them now because of the possibility that a public discussion at this time might be harmful to the public interest. . . . . .

"It is due to Mr. Crane also to note that in carrying out the President's wishes that he should do some vigorous public speaking, and, in the absence of instructions from the State Department, he carefully confined himself to the lines laid down by Mr. Taft himself in the famous Shanghai speech, which rang with vigorous Americanism, and was so definitely friendly to the Chinese that it ended all talk of the dismemberment of China. When Mr. Taft 'let them have it hot' Mr. Crane talked only of the common interests of America and China, and he received no criticism from the Department of State.

"Those who are so concerned about whether he was pro-Japanese or anti-Japanese, seem unable to understand a man who has been first, last, and all the time simply pro-American; and as the American Minister to China, also pro-Chinese. His only thought in connection with the offending newspaper article was that if the American Government should decide that its interest in the 'open door' demanded a protest, the American press should then be prepared to discuss it intelligently and effectively. The possibility of a protest was so much a matter of common knowledge that the offending article in which it was mentioned created no particular attention. It was not until after its connection with Mr. Crane's recall leaked out in Washington that the Japanese embassy sent to the newspaper office for a copy of the article."

The New York *American* professes to see in the episode "a confession of our weakness in the face of Japanese aggression." We read:

"It seems evident that Mr. Crane is *persona non grata* to the Japanese—because of his vigor as a champion of the open door in Manchuria.

"And Mr. Knox has offered our Chinese Minister's head on a

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charger as a hostage and guaranty to the Japanese Cabinet that we will tread softly in the Far East.

"Our diplomatic weakness in this emergency is due, of course, to our physical weakness.

"Japan has the war-ships to back her claims—and we have not. . . . . .

"There can be no question that this country is committed to the policy of 'the open door' in China, and that that policy has been imperiled by the high-handedness of Japan."

NICARAGUA'S LATEST OUTBREAK

PRESIDENT ZELAYA'S ambition to become the dictator over a "United States of Central America" would seem likely to be thwarted if he can not cope with the forces now arrayed against him in his own country. This movement is reported to be largely directed against President Zelaya personally, and its leader, Juan J. Estrada, who has been proclaimed provisional President, is one of four brothers whose combined influence faces the Government and its army of about 6,000 men. A dispatch from Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, in the early stages of the revolt, signed by President Zelaya, belittled the movement and asserted that:

"The country, indignant at the rebellion of Estrada, has made an enthusiastic manifestation of sympathy with the Government and proclaimed its loyal support. The Government is well prepared to resist the movement against it and has dispatched several regiments to the scene of action."

Besides General Estrada's personal ambition, there are various rumors as to the cause of this revolt. It is even said that Zelaya himself instigated it, in order to have an excuse to get out of the country and enjoy abroad the wealth which he has acquired. A "prominent Nicaraguan" is quoted in a press dispatch from Panama as attributing the present disturbances to the English loan of $6,250,000 floated by President Zelaya. He says:

"In this connection President Zelaya made the solemn declaration that the money would be exclusively devoted to the amortization of the paper currency, but this has not been done. A serious financial crisis occurred immediately after the loan had been effected, and exchange rose to the unprecedented rate of 1,000 per cent., import duties being increased 20 per cent. The condition of affairs was so scandalous in the matter of financial dealings that our people publicly protested, and as a result many prominent citizens have been imprisoned. When I left Nicaragua a revolution seemed imminent."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* calls attention to the fact that "American influences at Greytown and Bluefields are believed to be behind the revolt." Much the same theory is hinted at by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which, after expressing surprize at the attempted displacement of a ruler who "was supposed to have a particularly strong grip on the situation," goes on to say:

"It is suspected by some that this obstacle has been interposed by Mexico, possibly at the suggestion and positively with the approval of the United States, and there are those who think that the time is coming and may even be at hand when all Central America will be recognized as within the Mexican sphere of influence, if it is not even openly and bodily incorporated in the Republic whose affairs are so ably administered by President Diaz. The argument is that the United States, through its possession of the Panama Canal, is vitally interested in the maintenance of order through all that region and that it would be glad to have Mexico play the part of policeman.

"It has been thought that the energy and ambition of President Zelaya would go further than anything else toward preventing or delaying the execution of this scheme, which may serve to explain the reported jubilancy of the Americans at Colon, the place from which the first word of the revolution was forwarded, over his deposition."

To the New York *Times* this revolution seems to be but another illustration of the way they have of "holding a Presidential election down there," that paper remarking:

"It is not well to conduct Presidential elections in this way. Whether they disturb business much more than do our own quadrennial cataclysms, or whether the losses of life in Nicaraguan 'battles' are much greater than in our primary contests, are questions upon which the statistics at hand throw little light. But Central American wars are 'comic' only because they are small. The people killed in them remain as entirely and as long dead as they would if they were the victims of a larger struggle, and nobody can lose more than all his property or be more thoroughly imprisoned than are those who suffer such mishaps in the region where the continents taper off into next to nothing—that is, into Panama."

FIRST DECISION IN PANAMA LIBEL SUITS

THE first judicial decision in the famous Panama libel suits brought by the Government at Theodore Roosevelt's instigation against the New York *World* and the Indianapolis *News* is almost universally approved as another guaranty of the freedom of the press. In refusing to sign the order for the removal of Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams of the Indianapolis *News* to the District of Columbia, Federal Judge A. B. Anderson took the position that publishers charged with criminal libel must be tried in the jurisdiction in which the libel was most obviously committed—that is, at the place of publication. Judge Anderson did not prepare a written decision in this important case, but said in part:

"This indictment charges these defendants with commission of a crime in the District of Columbia. Now, the Constitution of the United States, in one of the amendments, provides that the accused shall be tried in the State or district where the offense is committed.

"The Indianapolis *News* is owned by these defendants, conducted and published by them, printed by them in the city of Indianapolis, State of Indiana. At the time covered by this indictment it had a daily circulation of about 90,000 copies. All but about 2,000 were circulated and disposed of in the State of Indiana; some four or five hundred more in one or two of the adjoining States, and to the District of Columbia there were sent by mail about fifty copies to subscribers, persons who ordered them sent. The defendants have no agent or bureau or office, and maintain no agent or bureau or office in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for the circulation of papers within that district.

"So the question, do the defendants when they prepare and publish fifty copies in the city of Indianapolis and deposit them in the United States mail in this building to be transmitted by mail to fifty subscribers in Washington—do they publish those fifty copies in Washington? If they do, if they did, the court has jurisdiction of the offense. I will not go so far as to say that it has of the defendants. But if they did not, then the court has neither jurisdiction of the offense, nor the defendants.

"To my mind there is but one conclusion to be drawn. Everything that the evidence shows that the defendants do or did, they do and did in the State of Indiana, city of Indianapolis. . . . . .

"Where people print a newspaper here and deposit it in the post-office here for circulation throughout the counties and districts, there is but one publication, and that one is here. If that is true, then there is no publication, according to the evidence, in Washington."

Then he added by way of final comment:

"To my mind that man has read the history of our institutions to very little purpose who does not put very little valuation on the possible success of evidence such as this. If the history of liberty means anything, if the Constitution means anything, then the prosecuting authority should not have the power to select the tribunal if there be more than one to select from, at the capital of the nation, nor should the Government have the power to drag citizens from distant States there for trial."

If his decision had been in support of the Government's contention, says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), the result would have been to put every newspaper in the country at the mercy of the

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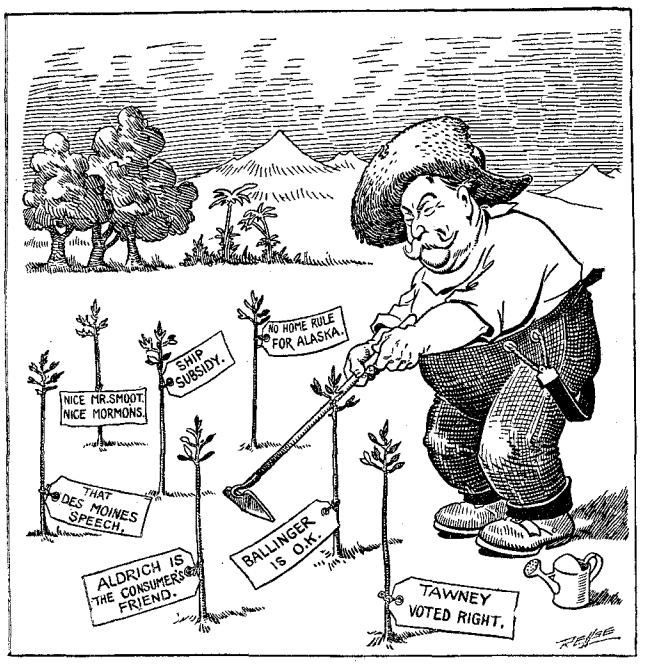
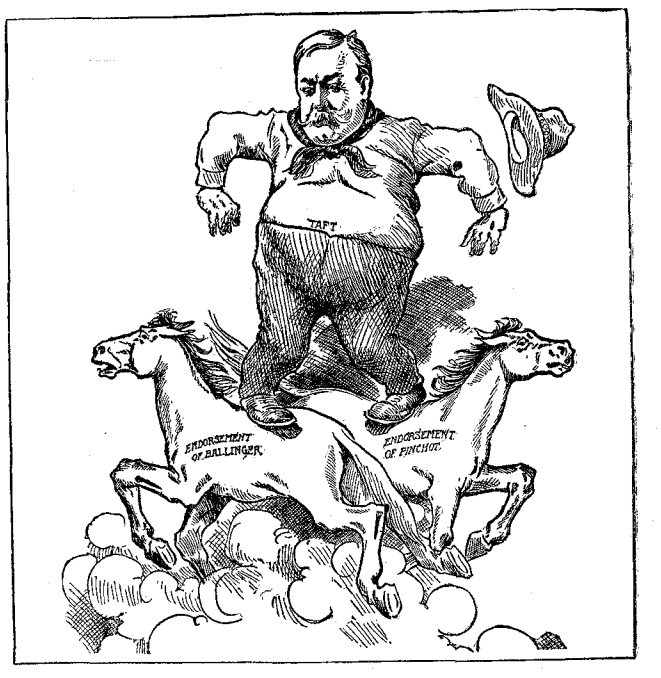


TAFT'S LEMON RANCH.
Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.



ONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S WILD WEST STUNTS.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

ACCORDING TO ST. PAUL.

Attorney-General, an agent of a party administration. Admit that the libel is committed wherever any copy of a publication is sold, and we have the possibility of hundreds of simultaneous prosecutions, all before Federal courts, and all based on a single publication. As Judge Anderson did not pass upon the question of guilt—altho he touched upon this informally in his speech—but merely on the question of jurisdiction, it is still possible for the Government to prosecute *The World* in New York City and *The News* in Indianapolis. The New York *Sun*, however, thinks that the present Administration would welcome any dignified excuse for throwing these cases overboard.

It will be remembered that the purpose of the suits was to punish the papers named for publishing sensational charges of graft in connection with the Government's purchase of the Panama Canal, these charges involving among others William Nelson Cromwell and Douglas Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law. Says the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.):

"The decision of Judge Anderson, of the United States District Court at Indianapolis, is right, and wrong. It is right in condemning the plan to drag a man from Indianapolis to Washington to answer for an alleged offense committed at Indianapolis. But he is wrong in trying to argue that to call a man a thief, swindler, or liar is permissible, because the charge was made because of political, rather than social or personal animus. . . . . .

"We doubt whether the average man will assent to this view. The chorus of calumny, that ended in the death of President McKinley, for example, was more dangerous and more despicable than the most scurrilous letter about some private individual. The abuse of public men in this country has become a disgrace and abominable outrage. The fact that lies about a public man are circulated by political workers should not excuse the offenders.

"On the other hand, Judge Anderson is wholly right in maintaining that it would be unwise to establish a precedent that a man can be arrested in the place where his offense has been committed, or where it is alleged that the offense was committed, and then taken to Washington to stand trial—unless under the order of the court for a change of venue, on proof that a fair trial is impossible at the place of arrest."

In regard to the actual decision involved, however, the press, regardless of party lines, voice a chorus of approval. Joining in this chorus we find such stanch Republican papers as the New York *Tribune*, *Evening Mail*, and *Globe*, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, *Bulletin*, and *Press*, the Springfield *Union*, the Boston *Transcript*, the Indianapolis *Star*, the Providence *Journal*, the Chicago *Record-Herald* and *Inter Ocean*. Says the New York *Evening Mail*:

"Thus ends the attempt which President Roosevelt most unwisely and fatuously countenanced to convert an ordinary libel case into a proceeding under the extinct Sedition Law of John Adams's time."

C. W. MORSE'S PRISON VERDICT

SPECIAL sympathy has been exprest for Charles W. Morse, the convicted financial manipulator, because he has had the energy and pluck to pay back $7,500,000 of his $8,000,000 debts while actually under prison sentence and out only on bail. He has not only nearly repaired his broken fortunes, but has launched out into mercantile reorganizations and regained his place as a power in finance. In the midst of this tide of success the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reaffirms his sentence of fifteen years in prison and he is led away to a cell by a United States marshal. If the Supreme Court or the President does not intervene, he will be retired from Wall Street until 1924, when he will be nearly seventy years of age. The Court says in the concluding paragraph of its decision:

"We fully realize the consequences to the defendant which must follow an affirmance of this judgment, and yet we can not doubt that he was given a fair trial and the verdict on the fourteen counts was amply sustained by the proof. No unprejudiced person can read the record without being convinced that by the defendant's procurement the bank bought its own stock and the stock of the Ice Securities Company, and by his procurement the entries in the bank-book and in the reports to the Controller as to these transactions were so arranged as to conceal the truth and to record transactions which in reality never took place."

Morse was charged with misapplication of bank funds, and false entries. There seems to be little expectation exprest in the newspapers that his sentence will not be sustained. The New York *Sun*, after noting the popular admiration for his indomitable spirit, states its belief, nevertheless, that "few decisions have been more salutary than this which condemns Morse to a felon's doom." Here are its reasons:

"Of his guilt and his personal infamy there has never been any doubt; of his utter unfitness for any place of trust or confidence there has been no question. If he went unscathed it would only be because his bankruptcy was surreptitiously subtended by the

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possession of money and because the money was backed by all the specious ability and devious rascality which first led him into crime. Such a decision reaffirms the stability of justice. There is not one law in our Federal courts for the poor and another for the rich."

Another plea for Morse is treated as follows by *The Evening Post:*

"Had it not been for the panic, we have been told again and again, Morse never would have been prosecuted with such vigor; he has been made a scapegoat, and it isn't fair to do to him what would not have been done under ordinary circumstances. To view the matter in that way may be creditable to the good-nature of our people, but it is anything but creditable to the sense of the essentials either of justice or of expediency. If it be true that the administration of justice in our country is so defective that a man may systematically violate the laws, endanger the safety of millions of money entrusted to his care under solemn obligations of fidelity, make false entries in his books to cover up his illegal transactions, and yet count upon immunity unless his crimes happen to result in a national calamity—if all this be so, is it rational to conclude that we ought to let the culprit off even in the one case in which we can get him punished?"

FOR A STATE OF SOUTH CALIFORNIA

WHEN the people of a community begin to protest against what they think an unjust exercise of the taxation power, there is sure to be talk of a "Declaration of Independence." Dissatisfaction with recent action of the State authorities has led to a movement in Southern California looking forward to a division of the State. This sentiment is voiced by the Los Angeles *Herald* in an editorial urging "South California to sever the political bands which unite her with that portion of the State which has recently demonstrated a sisterly desire to exploit the Southern paradise for the benefit of the less attractive Northern region," and prophesying that "it will not be long until Los Angeles will hoist the new State flag on the Southern capitol and give to every interest in South California, and to every citizen of South California, and to every colonist who comes to South California the assurance of a South California SQUARE DEAL."

The Los Angeles *Times*, tho deprecating the idea of separation, protests vigorously against the injustice inflicted upon the people of the southern part of California by "the political chicanery of three members out of five of the State Board of Equalization."

It explains the unjust treatment of the Southern counties of the State as follows:

"There are 8 counties out of the 58 in the State of California indisputably included in what is known as Southern California. The State Board of Equalization raised the assessment in all but 2 of these 8 counties. . . . The increase in the assessment values in all these 6 counties ranges from 25, the lowest, to 100 per cent. in the case of 1 county. Most of the increases are at the rate of 40 per cent. . . . . .

"Note the difference in the estimate placed by the State Board of Equalization on property in the northern part of the State compared with that in the southern part. Out of over 40 counties properly classified as in the North the State board's action affected only 7, compared with 6 out of 8 in Southern California. The total increase made to the taxes in the North amounted to $83,756,736, compared with nearly $208,000,000 in the 6 counties of Southern California. This action of the State board was so gaged that unless a 10-per-cent. increase was put on the assessment the lower rate levied for taxes for State purposes would result in a net gain for the county not raised more than 10 per cent. There is not one county in the North where the increase was above 10 per cent. Every one of them pays less taxes after the action of the State board than it would have paid before."

Another South California paper, the San Diego *Union*, finds the agitation for a new State to be confined to the city of Los Angeles, where, moreover, "only a small part of the people desire it," while the "great mass of sensible, right-thinking people in California has no thought of dividing the State and is inclined merely to smile at the antics of the divisionists." The San Francisco *Call*, while it does not deny that "it is in some respects an ill-assorted union between the North and the South," deplores the movement for separation and reproves the leaders in it as "having embarked with a light heart on the treacherous sea of secession."

Turning to the Eastern press we find the Boston *Transcript* remarking that the two parts of California "have been at odds over many things," but will probably "continue to snarl at one another for a time longer before any definite action is formally proposed."

In like manner the New York *Tribune* recognizes the lack of sympathy between Northern and Southern California, but is confident that "each decade will see the people of the two sections of the State drawing closer together in feeling and interests." The same hope is exprest by the New Orleans *Picayune*, while the Louisville *Courier-Journal* dismisses the subject by ironically suggesting that "the bumptious city of Los Angeles" should be made a State all by herself, an arrangement "which would rid California of a maximum of bluster and bloviation and a minimum of territory."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AT any rate, the Polar bear comes out of it with an unsullied reputation.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THERE seems to be no doubt about Dr. Cook's ability to penetrate to the gate receipts.—*Ohio State Journal.*

PARIS has over 1,000 statues of public men. It is just as well to have some of them in the statue stage.—*Cleveland Leader.*

NO SIDE-STEPPER.
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader.*

A DIPLOMAT must remember not only not to talk too much, but also not to say anything when he does talk.—*Pittsburg Post.*

TWO Polar bears in the Bronx Zoo engaged in a desperate fight. Guess whom they quarreled over.—*New York American.*

STILL, we can't see where that notable decrease in our exports of foodstuffs has resulted in our having any more to eat.—*Indianapolis News.*

UNCLE JOE CANNON says there are no flies on him, and the Savannah *Press* remarks that flies are not so particular either.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

MARS is said to be drawing away from the earth. Must have got close enough to hear some of that North Pole controversy.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

"YES," said Minister Wu to an aviator, "but could you fly to New York?" Mr. Wu knows what the really successful flying-machine will be for.—*New York World.*

FOR fear it may divide the church into factions it may be best for the next few months to discontinue the hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."—*Atlanta Georgian.*

CHARLEY TAFT, the President's youngest son, will take boxing-lessons of Jimmy Walsh, the pugilist. Yes, the Roosevelt policies must be carried out.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THEY have now found Nebuchadnezzar's palace, the site of Shakespeare's theater, and Horace's Sabine farm. Thus there is a perceptible narrowing of the opportunities of activity for those who have nothing of importance to do.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

AN increase of $277,848 in the September receipts of the New York post-office might seem to indicate that the Hudson-Fulton visitors have been persistent in writing home for money.—*Wall Street Journal.*

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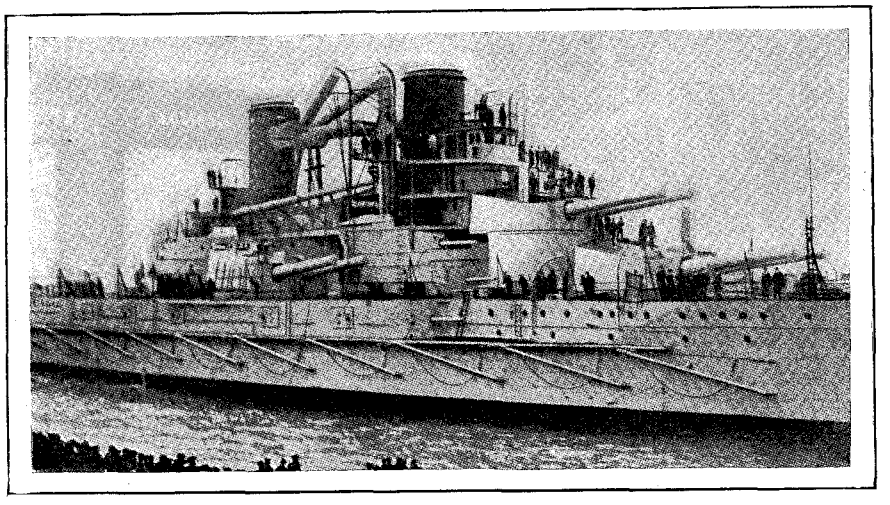
ORIGIN OF THE "DREADNOUGHT" CRAZE

HOWEVER little it may matter to outsiders which of the parties concerned began the quarrel which is raging, somewhat beneath the surface, between England and Germany, it is none the less certain that if they come to blows, it will be fatal to the commercial prosperity of both. They will be like the two dogs in the fable. While they fought over the bone, a third aspirant carried it off. If Germany and England lose the trade of the world, America will seize upon it, Japan, perhaps, coming in for a share of the spoil. Such is the opinion of George Ledebour, who begins his article in the *Neue Zeit*, the leading Socialist weekly of Berlin, by asking whose fault will it be if the dire catastrophe he half predicts ever occurs. In the first place, he comes to the conclusion that German jingoism is responsible for the anti-German jingoism said to be raging in England.



HEAVY GUNS OF THE "MINAS GERAES."
The famous Brazilian ship of the line, built in England.

As Mr. Ledebour is a prominent Socialist writer he is naturally disgruntled with the present Government, but when he sticks to facts, as he apparently does in this instance, he is to be listened to. He is correct in describing the following important political movements. The English Government a little time ago offered to make with the German Government "an agreement concerning the mutual limitation of expenditure on naval armaments, but the German Government refused in the most formal manner." While many parties in the Reichstag approved the Chancellor's action, not so the Social Democrats. The reasons which Mr. Ledebour's party gave for opposing this policy are thus detailed:

"The Social Democrats are on principle opposed to wars carried on in the interest of capitalism, and recognize the horrible results that must ensue to the German people from a naval war with England, even if Germany were to win. Such a war would prove disastrous even to the capitalists. The Pan-German imaginative politicians dream of advantages to Germany from such a victory which are quite illusory. It is certain that a serious interruption of commercial development would result, not only to Germany, but to the whole of Europe, from such a war, however it ended. The advantage would be on the side of the United States and probably of Japan. If the two largest commercial and industrial States of Europe were to tear each other to pieces and drag their European allies into the maelstrom of a universal war by sea and land, America and Asia would reap the benefit."

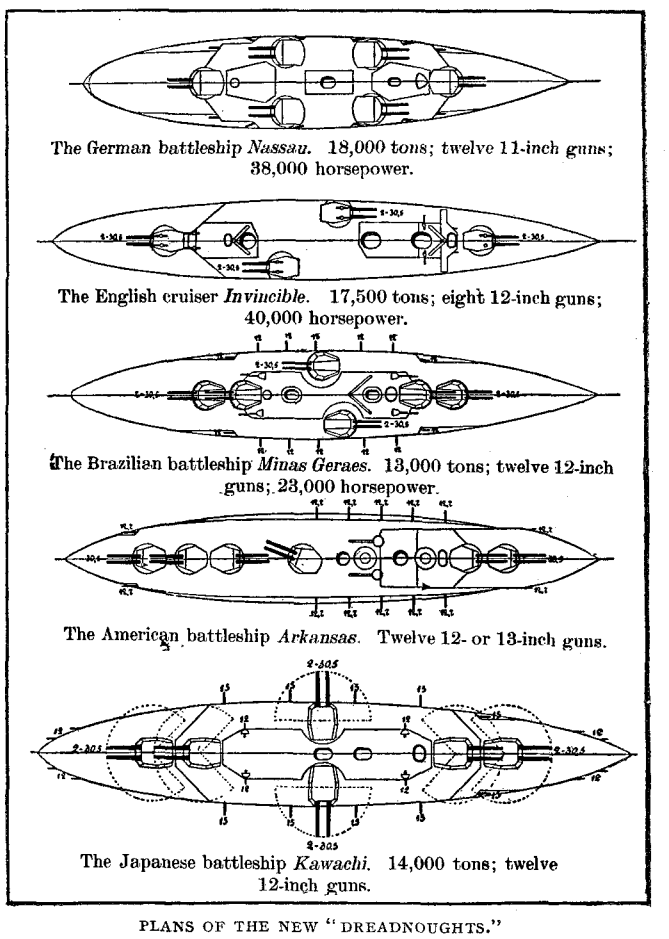
There is a reason why England should be, as is quite allowable, superior on the sea if possible to the extent of two to one, because of "her insular position," we are told, "and her economic conditions, which make her defense against aggression impossible except by the possession of a superior fleet." Resuming his former line of argument, Mr. Ledebour remarks:

"The unpardonable mistake of our Imperial Government was their brusque repulse of England's attempt to come to an understanding. They have thus given full play to the anti-German, bellicose jingoism which had been waiting to be called up in England. . . . An understanding with England, and the institution of an international compact limiting the size of naval armaments, and the abolition of the right of capture, is our demand for Germany's foreign policy."

The idea that words of peace are to be backed by preparations for war is absurd, says this writer. Such words only excite the mistrust of neighboring Powers. To quote further:

"You can not rely on the pacific words of your neighbor when you see him making increased preparations for war. If A does this, B perforce must follow his example, and, as the feverish haste to arm is communicated from one Power to another, C in turn feels driven to the creation of additional armaments. This is the endless chain that leads all the Powers, without any definite aim, to try to excel each other in preparation for war. If this *Dreadnought* craze is not put a stop to within a moderate period of time, it will end either in the bankruptcy of the individual States concerned or in the frightful catastrophe of a universal war."

Mr. Ledebour laughs at the excuses which the German Government made for refusing the offer of the British Government. The



The German battleship *Nassau*. 18,000 tons; twelve 11-inch guns; 38,000 horsepower.

The English cruiser *Invincible*. 17,500 tons; eight 12-inch guns; 40,000 horsepower.

The Brazilian battleship *Minas Geraes*. 13,000 tons; twelve 12-inch guns; 23,000 horsepower.

The American battleship *Arkansas*. Twelve 12- or 13-inch guns.

The Japanese battleship *Kawachi*. 14,000 tons; twelve 12-inch guns.

PLANS OF THE NEW "DREADNOUGHTS."

Showing how the naval experts of the various Powers have arranged the big guns. It will be noticed that the American ship is the only one that can use all her big guns on either side. From an article in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart) by Karl von Dahlen.

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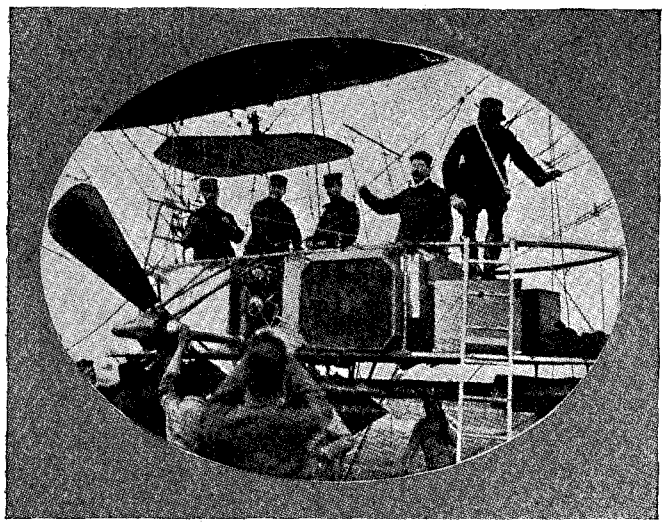
Chancellor put forth his naval budget on the plea that the Government were "only led by their own needs in the laying down of new war-ships." This writer retorts:

"As if the needs of the German Government did not depend entirely on the naval program of the other Powers! On this point the English Government are more candid. They openly declare: 'Our needs are great or small exactly in proportion to the naval program of Germany. With that Power we have always to reckon in the present condition of affairs, as with our most threatening foe.'"

Mr. Lebedour is driven to the conclusion that "the attitude of the Imperial Government of Germany toward England's suggestion that an understanding about the extent of armaments should be arrived at, proves that the serious study of the disarmament question has hitherto led to no happy results as far as Germany is concerned, and there is urgent need that the question be reopened and discust anew."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



AWARDED THE LEGION OF HONOR AFTER DEATH.

The unfortunate crew of the French dirigible *La République*. From left to right are seen Capt. Lucien Marchal, pilot of the ill-fated dirigible; Lieut. Jean Phaure, Albert Réaux, and Vincenot. As is generally known, all four occupants of the car were killed instantaneously.

AUSTRIA TO BUILD NO "DREADNOUGHTS"—The news that the Government of Francis Joseph were to build *Dreadnoughts* to fight side by side with the squadrons of Kiel or Helgoland, or overawe the Mediterranean, caused a ripple of excitement in Europe a little time ago. But Austria, even more than Germany and England, is straitened for money, and the people angrily protest against buying what, after all, may prove to be somewhat expensive toys. Even *Dreadnoughts* and super-*Dreadnoughts* will be antiquated when the newest English cruiser has been completed in the Devonport dockyards. This vessel, we learn from the London *Standard*, will have engines of 70,000 horse-power, or 4,000 more than the *Mauretania*, and will develop a speed of 30 knots an hour. Perhaps it is well that, in the words of the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, "the building of two *Dreadnoughts* by Austria is likely to be dropt, if, indeed, it were possible to find a place in next year's estimates for any *Dreadnought* at all." It is a well-known fact, continues this correspondent, that a Cabinet crisis was precipitated in Budapest by the announcement of the estimates for 1910. "In order to facilitate a settlement, the military and naval authorities may postpone their demands for extraordinary credits." Commenting on this news the London *Saturday Review* says:

"In any event the plan for providing an Austrian fleet capable of destroying or even materially harassing the English and French fleets in the Mediterranean is for the time being hopelessly wrecked. Without that support in the Mediterranean which an Austrian fleet is alone capable of yielding, Germany could hardly hope to attain to equality with Great Britain at sea."

CAUSE OF THE "RÉPUBLIQUE" WRECK

THAT our new science of aeronautics "is yet in its infancy," is the lesson of the fatal wreck of the great French war balloon *La République*, according to Mr. Santos Dumont, who is certainly an expert judge. "We have been crying victory too soon," he adds, for this disaster shows that "we are still at the mercy of a trivial oversight." The loss of *La République* is even worse than that of *La Patrie*, which broke away in a wind-storm last year, carrying off two officers, drifted to the Atlantic, and was never seen again. *La République* was about 230 feet long and 42 feet wide and carried a 70-horse-power motor. She had been taking part in the great military maneuvers in the Bourbonnais and fell from a height of about 700 feet, killing instantly Captain Marchal and his three companions.

Discussing the causes of this tragedy and the remedies, the *Soleil* (Paris) advocates the use of compartments such as are employed in seagoing ships. *La République* fell because one of the flanges of her screw flew off and tore open the envelop of her gas reservoir. Thus we read:

"The catastrophe of *La République* has plainly shown the necessity of establishing in the interior of the dirigibles a system of compartments, such as is employed in marine construction. At any rate, there ought to be installed some kind of machinery, controllable from the *nacelle*, by which an injured part of the envelop could be isolated from the sound part."

This question is enlarged upon at length by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which remarks that the *Zeppelin* had a somewhat similar accident, which, however, was not fatal. The reason is thus explained:

"In general a torn balloon does not discharge so rapidly as to cause a disaster. The present instance, however, naturally suggests a comparison with a somewhat similar accident which befell the *Zeppelin* balloon on its return voyage from Berlin. In this case also the propeller cut through the balloon, but it was only a small balloon among many others attached. Thus the comparison we are making speaks strongly in favor of the separate, single balloons which form the body of the *Zeppelin* air-ship. Obscure and wonderful are the ways of the propeller and its defects. Even the stoutest air-ships, from an unfortunate combination of circumstances, may be discovered to have defects which threaten their destruction."

The superiority of the *Zeppelin* type over that so far adopted by the French is likewise pointed out by the London *Times*.

In much more exalted and poetical vein the Paris *Temps* pours forth its feelings, as follows, in exalting the martyrs to aeronautics. Especial reference is made to the funeral of the victims of *La République* which was celebrated at Versailles:

"And now hear why those who attempt, at the peril of their lives, to fly from hilltop to hilltop, from city to city, from continent to continent, are entitled to the gratitude of all humanity. They make themselves not only the pioneers, but the promoters of progress. They launch themselves on high across the sea, like Blériot. Like Latham they spread their wings to the tempest. They brave every danger, they laugh at death. No peril stops them. They never falter on their way, and nothing will ever hold them back. The blood of a Lefebvre, of a Ferber, of a Marchal, of a Vincenot, of a Réaux, is the leaven, the seed of future advancement. And the refrain of the popular dirge, which was hawked on the Place d'Armes at Versailles, before the great portal of the church draped in black, and the altar, seen through the half shadow, twinkling with red lights, has its own eloquence, even in its naïveté and expresses well the emotion of the crowd:

"Now roll the muffled drum, and ring
From brazen lips the mournful knell,
And wreaths for these dead heroes bring,
For they have won them well."

—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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WHAT THE YOUNG TURKS ARE DOING

MUCH impatience is manifested in the press over the actual product of the Turkish revolution. What has it amounted to, and what will it amount to? The problem of the Armenian massacre seemed simple enough if we may believe the Armenian patriarch. But the execution of forty miscreants who led the rioters at Adana and were tried and condemned to death, has been suspended. The patriarch has accordingly sent in his resignation to the Grand Vizier as arbitrator for his people with the Turkish nation. This feebleness of the Young Turks simply emphasizes the difficulties of the task which the Constitutional party, as represented by the Committee of Freedom and Progress, has to face. According to Tewfik Pasha, speaking to a representative of the *Pester Lloyd*, the chief work of the Young Turks is the nationalization of the Turkish Empire. This Empire is formed of many races and many religions. The unification of these jarring elements is an almost superhuman task. It is hindered, says the Pasha, by opponents from without as well as from within. Foreigners seek the dismemberment of Turkey, because a weak nation becomes an easier prey to conquest or exploitation. The Armenian and Greek part of the Empire seek their independence and freedom from the Government at Constantinople. The reconciliation of these contending interests is hampered by the widely disseminated slander that the Turks are trying to raise themselves to a sort of hegemony by which they may dominate all other races, creeds, and classes in the Empire. This is not the meaning of the revolution, declares Tewfik Pasha, who thus continues:

ABDUL-HAMID'S EX-WIVES ON THE VARIETY STAGE.

These former members of the Turkish imperial harem are appearing in Vienna in representations of life in the seraglio. The Turkish Ambassador to Austria has protested, but without avail.

"Nothing is easier than to coincide with the common European opinion of those who know nothing about the social condition of Turkey, that the Young Turks are aiming at the subjugation of all Ottoman nationalities. Those who know the real state of affairs are aware that this accusation is a part in the great campaign of lying and scandal which is now afoot. In reality the Turks have no intention of dominating the Ottoman nationalities by a policy of absorption."

What the Young Turks have done in the way of practical reforms is thus summarized by the London *Daily News*:

"Several thousand officials of the Hamidian period have been dismissed or pensioned. New governors have been appointed to many provinces. The reorganization of the Ministry of Finance, and the appointment of a Finance Commission, including a number of the European officers formerly engaged in Macedonia, promise the best results. The Army has been boldly overhauled, old Hamidian officers being sent down, even so notable a commander as Mukhtar Pasha being reduced to the rank of colonel. The throwing open of the Army to non-Mussulmans and the appointment of several Christian governors to Mohammedan provinces are other courageous steps that go to justify the confidence with which Europe saw the Young Turks rise to power."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN FACTORIES IN CANADA

THE farmers of America have been for some time taking possession of the Canadian Northwest, and now, we are told, the manufacturers of America are absorbing the trade in the great centers of supply. Not only are American imports almost driving English goods from the country, but American factories and machine-shops are springing up in Eastern Canada not far from the frontier. Of the American imports into Canada F. A. McKenzie writes in *The Daily Mail* (London):

"Americans have secured three-fifths of the import trade of Canada, not by any lucky accident of geographical position, but by systematic, sustained, and well-planned work.

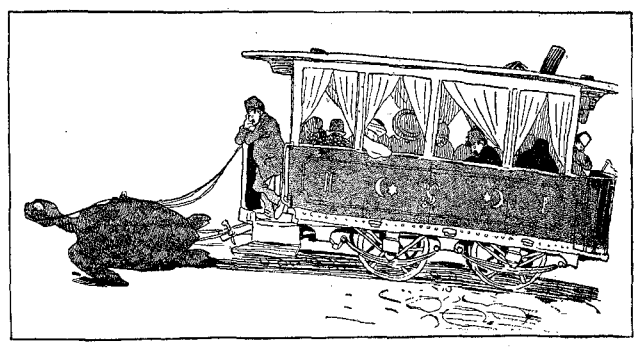
"England invests more money in Canada to-day than any other land. The English capital is subscribed in the main—apart from mines and real estate—for debentures and preference shares, yielding a fair, fixt interest, with very little risk and with no control. The Americans, on the contrary, have laid out their money in acquiring control of factories and retail businesses.

"The result is that a large part of the Canadian manufacturing to-day is in American hands, and the policy of many stores is dictated by them. In Winnipeg alone there are two hundred firms working wholly or in part on American money. In city after city the leading stores have Americans standing behind them. Needless to say, the American manufacturer who has sunk money in a Canadian store makes sure that the goods of his British rivals are not prominently displayed there."

In order to win Canadian customers the business men of America have spared no pains to obtain information about the needs of Canada, and to meet those needs. Of the methods adopted to these ends Mr. McKenzie writes:

"There is systematic publicity in America about Canadian developments and needs. Let me give an illustration of how this works. In the rapid rise of mining at Cobalt there came a sudden demand for small air-compressor plants. The American power firms were at once on the spot. The demand was so great that many orders were delayed three or four months, to the great inconvenience of the purchasers.

"British makers apparently knew nothing about it until the main



SWIFT FLIGHT OF THE YOUNG TURK CAR OF PROGRESS.

—*Kalem* (Constantinople).

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rush was over. They were not on the spot; they had no effective means of obtaining early information; the Americans were there and secured the trade.

"How is such information obtained? The United States Government maintains 198 consular agents in Canada, whose main work is to promote American interests and to act as a commercial intelligence staff. The reports of these agents are freely circulated, in daily bulletins and monthly magazine form, among manufacturers all over the States. The British Government has now awakened to the need of similar work on our part. Mr. Richard Grigg has been appointed British commercial agent, and has already done admirable work. The manner of distributing the results of his inquiries and the inquiries of his agents among British houses need great improvement."

More remarkable still is the growth of American factories on the other side of the line:

"The most significant feature of the American trade campaign is not the predominance of American imports of manufactured goods, but the establishment of branch factories of big American concerns in the Dominion. According to a recent return of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, there are over 140 Canadian factories owned by Americans. This list is far from complete. Traveling over the West, I have come across many others not in it, as, for instance, the million-dollar packing-plant at Edmonton owned by Messrs. Swift, of Chicago."

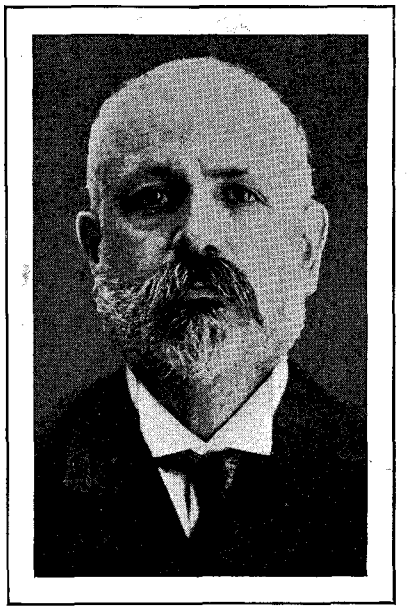
The Canadian Government "are naturally anxious to encourage manufacturing enterprise." Many cities offer "good sites at nominal rates," "specially low taxation," and "even a cash bonus" to new corporations. The people like to see goods with the stamp "made in Canada" on them. Thus we read:

"The Canadian tariff and local sentiment have convinced the Americans that, despite their present success, the only way they can retain trade in Canada is by manufacturing on the spot. Their branch factories are planted mainly around Montreal and Toronto, in Hamilton, and in the Niagara district. A firm can have its head office in Buffalo and a thriving branch at Hamilton, each close enough to be in constant touch with the other. It can supervise the two with the same organizing staff, and can secure trade on the best terms in both countries, indifferent to any tariff considerations.

"The wisdom of this policy, from the American point of view, does not lie wholly in the saving of customs dues. The establishment of branch factories in Canada conciliates opinion and wins support as nothing else could do. There is a strong sentiment in Canada well summed up in the slogan, 'Canada first.' 'If we must buy from outside,' I have been told time after time, 'we would rather buy from Britain than from any one else. But we are going to make our own goods in our own land. Canada first.' The American manufacturer who is able to stamp his wares in the most prominent place 'Made in Canada' has found the most effective form of helping on sales. . . . . .

"There is a further material advantage. In several lines the goods are largely prepared in the main factory in the United States, and then sent over to a small branch in Canada, where they are pieced together. By this means they enter the Dominion as 'semi-raw material,' paying a much lower rate of duty than finished British goods. In actual practise many articles, four-fifths made in the United States, pay less to the Canadian customs than the same lines from England coming in under the preference.

"The Canadian authorities are naturally anxious to encourage manufacturing enterprise. Many cities offer tangible advantages to new-comers—good sites at nominal rates, specially low taxation for the first five years, and even cash bonuses. The leading business corporations, such as the railways, are far-sighted buyers, and work steadily along the lines of broadening their sources of supply. For this reason they have on various occasions made tempting offers to British firms to start among them, but almost always with negative results."



"AIM STRAIGHT! LONG LIVE THE MODERN SCHOOLS!"

The last words of Francisco Ferrer.

WHY FRANCISCO FERRER WAS SHOT

THE fusillade heard on Wednesday of last week in the fortress of Montjuich may literally be said to echo round the world. In spite of protests and appeals from almost every country, and lastly an appeal to King Alfonso from the despairing daughter of the prisoner, Professor Ferrer has been executed, charged with complicity in the recent insurrection in Catalonia. A member of the French Institute, on hearing the news, pronounced the execution "an act of political cannibalism" and Mr. Reinach, the eminent historian, is reported in the *Temps* (Paris) as saying:

"Ferrer has been the victim of the monks, who, having been reenforced by many of their colleagues expelled from France, are all-powerful in Spain. We did not think that Spain would have dared to defy the conscience of mankind by this act. The King should have intervened."

Of course a rabid speech was made by the extreme radical Hervé in which he declared:

"The royal imbecile, with a heart untouched by the tears of Ferrer's daughter or the indignant protests of the civilized world, is a murderer. His end will be that of his neighbor, Portugal's royal hog. He has signed his own death-warrant, and when he dies like a dog no man of heart will drop a single tear."

It is alleged by the Socialist *Humanité* (Paris) that the police of Barcelona had not the "slightest proof of Ferrer's participation in the Barcelona uprising." Professor Ferrer himself wrote to the Paris *Matin*, declaring:

"The testimony that has been borne against me consists of mere gossip and hearsay, originating among inmates of the Catalonian prisons. There is not a single witness who can prove that I took any part in the recent insurrection."

The Spanish Government, however, adduce much justification for their course in rejecting the interference of foreigners in their domestic affairs. Mr. Ugarte, the fiscal or prosecuting attorney for the Supreme Court of Barcelona, affirmed some time ago, according to the London *Times's* correspondent, that Barcelona had suffered from the effects of a great anarchist propaganda carried on by the medium of books and atheistic schools. Professor Ferrer is founder of what was called the *Escuela Moderna*, the modern school, which is of course a lay school. The correspondent referred to gives the following extract from a text-book of a Barcelona lay school:

"Society to-day is divided into the privileged and the disinherited. The former usurp everything, while the latter die of hunger. That capital should appropriate the fruit of the workman's labor is an injustice supported by the law. Religious education inculcates falsehood and teaches foolishness. The soldier's uniform conceals crimes against humanity and the misery of his own existence. To maintain order is to maintain injustice against the workingman. . . . All religions are based on ignorance and imposture, and aim at exploitation and oppression. The gospels relate the life of the so-called Jesus Christ, and it is truly a misfortune that such ideas exist for the deceiving of the people."

According to the same writer the text of an anarchist proclamation was found in Professor Ferrer's house advocating revolution and calling for "300 comrades ready to risk their necks to begin the movement in Madrid." The proclamation speaks of putting high personages to death and destroying public buildings. Documents were also produced, we are told, showing that the prisoner gave instruction to his adherents in the use of cipher codes, and begged them to let him know if they had supplies of arms, money and dynamite.

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ELECTRICITY DEFEATING STEAM

THAT the general installation of local electric service by the large steam roads is the only thing that will prevent the interurban electric roads from securing all the local business, is asserted by Mr. F. Darlington in an article on "The Substitution of Electric Power for Steam on American Railroads," contributed to *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, October). The superiority of electricity is not so complete and universal, however, as some of its friends predicted a few years ago. Steam-locomotives still haul the fastest passenger trains and the heaviest freights. It is becoming apparent that each form of power has its own advantages; electricity is more desirable in one place, steam in another. Mr. Darlington points out this difference with clear discrimination. He writes:

"One frequently hears the popular prediction that in five or ten years, or in some other period, all of our railroads will be using electricity in place of steam-engines. Are there sound grounds for this belief? Will electric power be generally adopted in place of steam for hauling trains? What are the conditions that will control the application of electric motive power? Involved in the whole matter are questions of economy, utility, habit, prejudice, and the policy of railroads. Local factors affect the results very widely in different sections and the attitude of legislation toward railroads is becoming a factor. . . . . .

"Electricity is used on railroads under two conditions—where it is necessary for cleanliness, comfort, and safety, largely irrespective of the economy of its use; and where it is used for its economical advantages. It is used for convenience and cleanliness in tunnels and on city terminals of a few large railways. Where it has supplanted steam in such cases, it has demonstrated its economy compared with steam on an operating-basis, but in some instances questions of economy are still open when the fixt charges on the electrical installations are considered. It is safe to say, however, that no large electrical equipment has been installed where steam-engines were formerly operated in which electricity has not accomplished results that could not have been secured by steam.

"The use of electricity where it has been applied to railroads for purely economical reasons is confined mainly to interurban trolley roads and to city street-car lines. . . . An examination shows that practically there are two classes of interurban roads—the roads of the New England States and New York State and Pennsylvania, of one class, and the roads of the Middle Western States of another class. The distinction, and it will become important in the future, lies primarily in the location of the tracks and in the grades and curves. The trolley roads in the Eastern States are built mainly in hilly countries, on highways and streets. Their grades are usually high and can not well be reduced, since it is not often feasible to make heavy cuts and fills on highways, and the curves are sharp on account of the turns on highways and streets. In the thickly settled counties of the Eastern States it is difficult and expensive to obtain private right of way for trolley roads, and consequently their tracks are generally bound to follow highways, and will be suitable for their present service—that is, for local traffic, passengers, mail, and express, but for little else.

"In the Middle West electric roads are generally built on private right of way, excepting for short distances where they pass through cities and villages. They are on low grades and their roadbeds, bridges, etc., are built largely to steam-railroad standards. A great part of their mileage directly parallels steam railroads, and when they do not follow steam lines they sometimes follow the county or township section lines which in the West are laid out straight. By following these lines they traverse the country between farms without going through them.

"For terminals, trolley roads use mostly the city streets, with few instances in some of the Western cities of central buildings or sheds for exchange of passengers and packages. For the business that is done by trolley roads, stops on city street-corners are vastly more convenient than railroad-station stops.

"The practical difference between trolley roads and steam roads in the Middle West lies almost wholly in the kind of city terminals they have, the motive power they employ, and the kind of business to which they cater. Up to the present time trolley roads have confined their attention almost wholly to passenger business, but Western trolley roads are physically suitable for doing much local freight work; their conditions justify it and they will more and more enter the general railroad field, especially in level countries."

The writer points out that the recent policy of the Eastern States has tended toward allowing electric roads to parallel steam roads where two competing steam roads would not be allowed. This he considers unjust, but he predicts that if this policy should become general throughout the land the electric roads will take away from the steam roads all of their local business and possibly much more. This can be prevented only by the partial electrification of the steam roads themselves. We read:

"It is clearly the duty of the steam roads to realize this situation and meet it in some practical and reasonable manner. Whatever else may be necessary in the premises, one thing is clear—that there are many opportunities for the steam railroads profitably to make themselves combined electric and steam lines by utilizing the advantages of electric power. The natural and economic method would be to install on the steam railroads electric service at the most advantageous points, which are also the most vulnerable to trolley competition; to make the new equipment part of a plan of general railroad improvement, and to extend the electrified lines as economy and profit dictate.

"If steam railroads were partly electrified, that fact would forestall discriminating legislation between steam and electric railroad companies. The only plausible explanation of the delay by steam railroads in the utilization of electric motive power is that there is much prejudice among steam-railroad officials against the power, and a belief that is unwarranted by demonstrated facts that electric power is not adapted to their needs. It is only because of the very widely different point of view of steam-railroad men and electric-railroad men that their practises and methods are so widely divergent. Eventually the best ideas of the two factions will be united into an efficient concord."

THE MAXIM "SILENCER" IN PRACTISE—The daily press report that experiments are being conducted by the Ordnance Department of the United States Army with the Maxim gun-silencer as applied to the service rifle. Lieut.-Col. John T. Thompson, of the Bureau of Ordnance, under whose direction these tests are being made, is reported in the New York *Herald* as saying in an interview:

"To date the net result of the investigations is that while the silencer may be useful on some occasions, it is not suitable for general service purposes."

The Herald goes on to say:

"While it has fallen short of expectations in many respects, it has been found by the Army experts to reduce the explosive noise from 65 to 70 per cent., altho it has no effect on the noise made by the bullet flying through the air. The device has been found to be of advantage when used on service rifles in the hands of recruits or those unfamiliar with its firing.

"'While we have not as yet tried the silencer on cannon,' Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson added, 'it is our belief that it is too cumbersome for that use.

"'Some of the conclusions arrived at from our experiments with the silencer on the new Springfield rifle or service gun are that the device spoils the balance of the gun; that it gets hot and the quivering air, which arises from its heated condition, spoils the aim; that it is hard and tedious to remove and thus interferes with the rapid use of the bayonet, and that gas escaping slowly from it on damp days is apt to indicate the position of the marksman to the enemy.'

"While the reduction of noise up to 1,000 yards would be insufficient to keep the approximate position of the marksman from the enemy, the use of the silencer for distances greater than this would, it is thought, undoubtedly accomplish that end."

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THE DEADLY DRY SHAMPOO

WE are warned against the dry shampoos that have recently become fashionable, by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, September). Their dangers, he says, are insufficiently recognized. The growing use of light hydrocarbons or other volatile compounds he considers to be fraught with the most serious consequences, and even the apparently innocuous shampoo powders have their drawbacks. He writes:

"Carbon tetrachlorid seems to have been used most extensively in this connection, and the number of fatal accidents which are being recorded makes it incomprehensible that a drug so dangerous should be employed at all. Its formula . . . shows its near relation to chloroform and its anesthetic properties are almost as marked. The vapor given off is considerably heavier than air and rapidly accumulates around the face when the liquid is applied to the scalp. Innumerable cases of semi-unconsciousness are reported, it is claimed, by the English hair-dressers, but the patrons, women almost exclusively, do not object, and so the 'playing with death' goes on. It is a frightful commentary on the fatuity of the day. The vapor of carbon tetrachlorid, aside from its anesthetic or stupefying effect, is a heart poison and in the presence of the slightest cardiac weakness is extremely liable to produce a fatal result.

"It would seem, in view of such definitely established facts and the several deaths that already can be traced to this highly toxic agent, that the use of all such preparations should be interdicted once and for all. Society through governmental act must once again save the foolish from their lack of common sense."

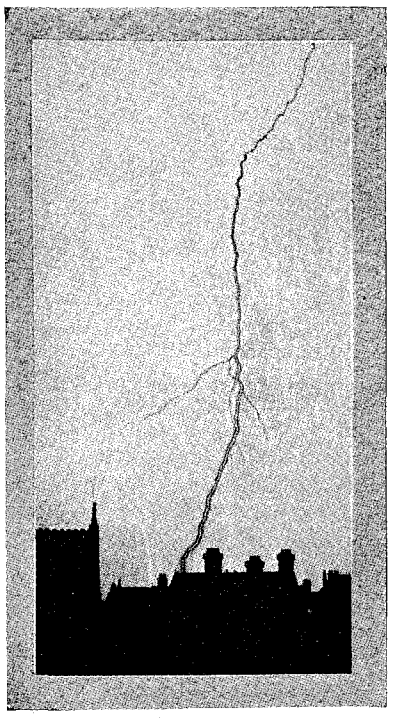
As for the powders used for this same purpose, they may not be poisonous, the writer says, but their use is founded on anything but a rational basis. We read:

"When a person shampoos his or her scalp, the object is usually to secure a cleanly condition, to remove from the hair and scalp accumulated dust, dirt, and the autogenic residue of glandular activity. In the majority of instances the débris is dry and many times closely adherent to the scalp. If it is not dry, it is always oily and sometimes pasty. In either event a powder can not possibly soften, dissolve, and remove the accumulated material. From its very physical nature a powder would seem, therefore, to be contraindicated and actual experience proves that it is for most people. A few perfectly normal scalps might have a very fine impalpable powder applied a few times with little or no harm to the hair, but in a short time the glandular orifices would be occluded and the hair would suffer accordingly.

"As *The Lancet* (London) tritely says, it is doubtful if dry hair washes are necessary at all. Simple soap, preferably a dependable tar soap, and good clean water serve every purpose, even for the longest and thickest hair. Shampooing at regular intervals has reached in the United States the status of a hygienic habit, and the benefits are being shown in the already improved condition of the hair and scalp of the average man, woman, and child."

"DARK" LIGHTNING.—While the use of the camera for recording lightning flashes has rendered valuable assistance in helping to unravel many of their mysteries, Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer notes in *The Sphere* (London) that it has, however, brought new difficulties in its wake and thus raised new questions:

"It was thought some years ago that 'dark' flashes of lightning occurred, for many people had *observed* them. Such flashes were generally explained as being due to retina fatigue, and this was really the case. The camera, however, was called in to help to solve the mystery, but the question then received a fresh impetus, for the camera *recorded* dark flashes. Work in the laboratory proved, however, that the 'dark' flashes which were photographed were really bright ones, but owing to a peculiarity of the photographic film they were reversed on the plate by the action of light other than that produced by the flash in question. The accompanying photograph illustrates an example of this kind taken in Kent. The dark flash was the first to record itself on the plate but was 'reversed' or rendered 'dark' by the light of the subsequent flashes seen in the photograph."



A DARK LIGHTNING FLASH.

Photographed at Westgate-on-Sea, Thanet. Exposure 12 minutes.

USE FOR THE ACID OF ANTS AND BEES

THE acid that forms so large a part of the venom in a bee's sting, and is used by the bees themselves to preserve their honey, is now employed largely in the dyeing industry, we are told by United States Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, of Hamburg, Germany. Formic acid, as this substance iscalled, is found in many living organisms, both animal and vegetable; it takes its name from its presence in the common ant (Latin *formica*). But it may also be produced by chemical reaction, and so it is not necessary for dyers to draw on the organic world for their supply. Says the Consul-General, in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington):

"According to the best available information formic acid has come into the market prominently within comparatively recent years as a substitute for acetic acid in the dyeing trade. Something over a year ago a French manufacturer of pyroligneous products advised me that formic acid must still be regarded as in the experimental period as a substitute for acetic acid, altho he considered it, at that time, a formidable competitor.

"Formic acid is found in a natural state in ants, caterpillars, leaves of fir and pine trees, and in the common nettle, and it also forms itself in a distillation of sugar, starch, and tartaric acid. It is extracted commercially by heating crystallized oxalic acid with glycerin, from which the resulting formic acid is withdrawn by means of distillation. There are several patented processes for producing this article, which is manufactured on a scale of commercial importance in Germany only.

"Chemically pure formic acid is used in small quantities for medical purposes, and also to some extent in the manufacture of fruit essences. Its chief commercial application, however, is in the dyeing and tanning trades, in which its corrosive effect is of great value. For dyeing purposes formic acid is now substituted in cases in which formerly 30 per cent. acetic acid was used. As a mixture it is preferred to sulfuric acid, because it is harmless to thread and tissue and produces a more equal color effect. In the dye bath it has proved to be a better fixing agent than acetic acid, and it can be used in connection with all kinds of tissue. It gives to mercerized cotton the rustling effect of silk, and it is cheaper than citric or tartaric acid. In the silk trades it is used advantageously to produce the sheen, and in the printing of cottons it enables the manufacturers to produce a clearer and brighter tone than is produced by acetic acid. It may be utilized also for dissolving dyestuffs and, in the proportion of five to ten thousand parts, as an antiseptic in finished materials.

"The most important rôle played by formic acid in dyeing establishments is in connection with bichromate for fixing the mordant on wool. . . . According to Kapff's experiments, the formic-acid mordant is far superior to that of tartaric and is equally as good as the lactic-sulfuric-acid mordants, which, as regards reduction, are considered the best. The latter, however, reduces too rapidly, the oxid of chromium becoming unequally deposited on the wool; while, on the other hand, formic acid reduces slowly and precipitates equally."

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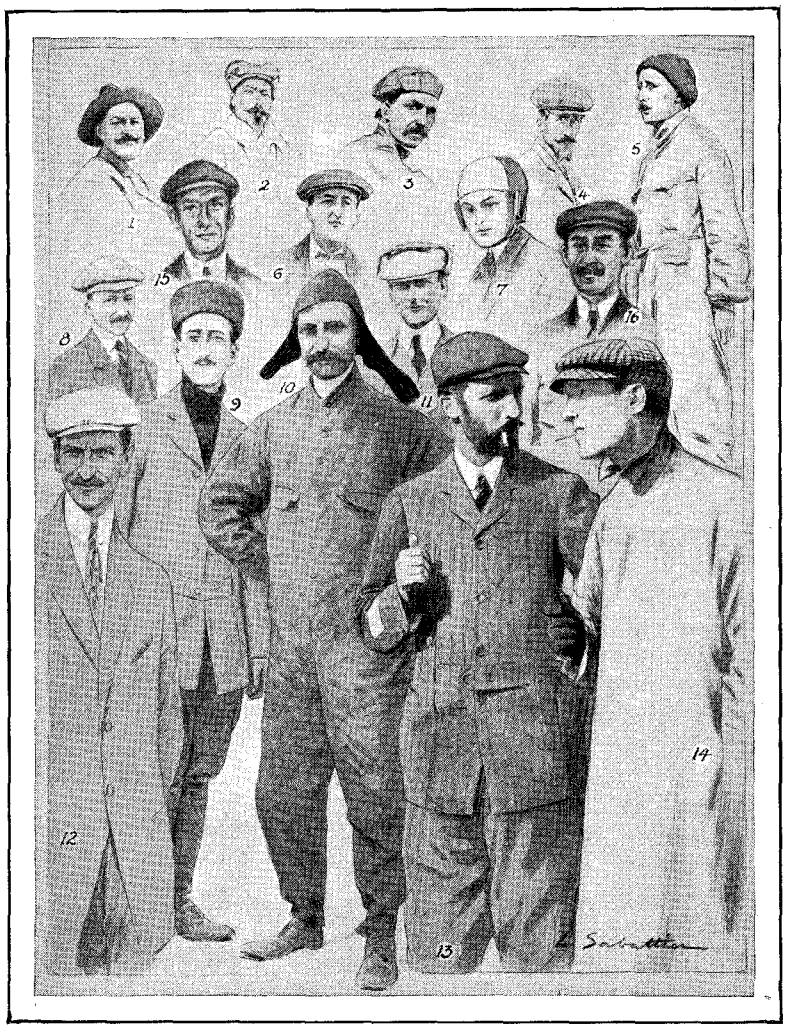
BIPLANE OR MONOPLANE?

"SPEED," said a French expert recently, "is the characteristic of the monoplane; safety, that of the biplane." Without receding from this position, this writer modifies it considerably in a communication to *La Nature* (Paris, September 11). He says he is "forced to acknowledge that some biplanes are able to compete with the monoplane in speed, and that some monoplanes may give points to the biplane in safety." For example, Latham lets go his wheel to roll a cigaret; Curtiss (biplane), after substituting a small gasoline reservoir for a larger one, to diminish air-resistance, beats Blériot (monoplane). "Monoplanes," he adds, "are really artificial birds, while biplanes will continue to be only flying-machines." Further:

"We have seen that up to the present time, America has had two types of biplane, the Wright and the Curtiss. Both are very stable laterally, but the absence of a tail makes it necessary for the pilot to watch the balancing very closely. The French biplane, the *Voisin*, being automatically stable by disposition of its organs, leaves some latitude to the pilot. The steering has shown itself superior to that of other systems. In fact, Lefebvre, with his Wright plane, was able to perform quite as many acrobatic exercises as Latham before him, and it was observed that the Wright machines took shorter turns than the others.



1. FOURNIER; 2. CODY; 3. BRÉGUET; 4. SOMMER; 5. DELAGRANGE; 6. ROUGIER; 7. BUNAU-VARILLA; 8. TISSANDIER; 9. PAULHAN; 10. BLÉRIOT; 11. DE LAMBERT; 12. CURTISS; 13. FARMAN; 14. LATHAM; 15. WILBUR WRIGHT; 16. ORVILLE WRIGHT.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

Most of these portraits are from *The Illustrated London News.*

"How do these devices fly? Whichever they are, they remain at the mercy of the wind, which is always irregular near the ground, because of the presence of obstacles.

"In his 70-mile flight, Lambert, when passing over a small balloon about 10 feet in diameter, felt his machine dive suddenly about 6 feet. All machines pitch and roll under the action of air currents that are felt even at great heights. . . . And the motors? On the motor depends the future of aviation. . . . An extra-light motor? To what purpose? The question of weight hardly has any longer a place in aviation, the machines being capable of carrying a passenger, or sometimes two, with the same motor, and without losing speed sensibly. In aviation, motors of perfect regularity are needed, and that is all. Shall they be air- or water-cooled? It matters little, provided the system is effective. As for the power of the divers machines, it is impossible to compare them. Wright claims 25 horse-power, Levasseur 50; they exaggerate in opposite senses. With a 35-horse-power motor any aeroplane should be able to go.

"All this is on the express condition that the aeroplane is run by an expert. All the great feats have been accomplished by practised aviators. It is always thus. 'What should we expect of a savage on a bicycle?' asks Ferber, and he is quite right. The operator should above all have coolness and have gone through a severe training. For example, we may point to the Wright brothers, whose machines are far from being at the head. . . . The heavier-than-air industry started in France, where it has already assumed interesting importance. It must progress, if we are to have no rivals among other nations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNUSED PATENTS

MANY patents are secured in this country for devices that are never put on the market. The general belief is that this is because of their impracticability; but there is generally a more cogent reason than this, we are told in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, October). Says this paper:

"The greater part of patented appliances that are never pushed with public notice were not originally intended for sale. Many ingeniously planned devices are got out monthly for the purpose of facilitating work in certain lines of manufacture that give the owner some advantage over his competitor, and such inventions are often patented as a protective measure; while in other cases inventors of small devices often make a serious mistake in thinking their invention not worth patenting till they see it becoming common property. Not infrequently a man invents something to produce work easier or to save some labor, and considers it too trifling for the expense of a patent; but an invention pirate happens along, sees the device and knows its merits, patents it as his own, and finally it may be that the original inventor is called upon to pay a royalty for using the invention that his brain conceived."

This is not a distorted vision of the imagination, the writer assures us, and he cites the case of a machinist in a Western State who turned farmer and was in the habit of applying his mechanical skill to designing devices that made the farm operations easier. We read:

"Among other improvements that his mechanical experience suggested was a peculiar form of plow clevis. He sketched the improved clevis and went to a blacksmith where he had one made after his design. Several of his neighbors perceived the merit of the device and had others made like it. Two or three years afterward, when that clevis was extending in popularity, a man visited the district and put in a stiff claim for royalty against the people using the clevis. He had papers showing that he had obtained a patent on that identical clevis, but it was noticed that the date of the patent was about a year after the machinist-farmer had applied it to his plows.

"The threat was made: pay the royalty, or stand a lawsuit. A lawyer was consulted, who said the case was clear against the invention pirate, but securing justice might involve expensive litigation. He thought upon the whole the farmers interested would save money by paying the royalty demanded, and so the inventor

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had the experience of paying royalty upon his own invention. The moral of this tale is that an inventor who wishes to retain the right to his property in an invention should protect it by letters-patent. If the expense of a patent is considered too great, the inventor may file a caveat in the patent office, which costs less than a patent, and acts upon the invention pirate as a hostile flag."

WOMEN INVENTORS AND DISCOVERERS

THE general impression is that very few inventions or discoveries have been made by women. Altho the records may bear this out, it is equally true that some women have stood very high in both lines. James Johnson, who contributes an article on this subject to *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, October), has gleaned some useful information from the annual report of the British Patent Office respecting the number of applications for patents by women. He writes:

"A large proportion of these inventions by the fair sex, as may be supposed, have been mainly for articles of dress or for cookery and domestic economy. We learn that in 1901 there were 150 patents for the former, and 90 for the latter out of a total of 580, nor has the proportion varied much within the last year or two. In 1900 there were no fewer than 32 applications by women inventors for improvements in bicycles.

By courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine."

MME. MARIE SKLODOWSKA CURIE,
Discoverer of Radium.

"Concerning women inventors in the United States, useful data may be gleaned from an instructive volume in the London Patent Office recording the names and addresses of this class of workers, with the titles of their inventions, to whom patents were granted by the Government Bureau from 1790 to 1895. The contents supply an amazing revelation of the breadth and character of woman's inventiveness.

"Here are a few typical cases: One of the handsomest models in the Patent Office is a submarine telescope of the year 1845, patented by Sarah Mather; another is an invention by Miss Montgomery of an improvement in locomotive wheels; while an ingenious contrivance for deadening the sound on elevated railways stands to the credit of Miss Mary Walton, of New York. To Miss Margaret Knight, of Boston, was granted likewise, in 1871, a patent for a valuable paper-bag-making machine.

"Conspicuous in the list of mechanical devices springing from the fertile brain of American womanhood are included a machine for driving barrel-hoops, a steam generator, a baling-press, a steam- and fume-box, an automatic floor for elevator shafts, a rail for street railways, an electric apparatus, a railway-car safety apparatus, packing for piston rods, car couplings, electric battery, locomotive wheels, materials for packing journals, a boring-machine for drilling gun stocks, a stock car, an apparatus for destroying vegetation on railways, another for removing snow from the tracks, a non-inductive electric cable, an apparatus for raising sunken vessels, a dredging-machine, a method of constructing screw propellers, locomotive and other chimneys, a railway tie, a covering for the slot of electric railways, etc., an astounding record, indicating that where woman is free to make her own way in the world, and to employ her powers to the best of her ability, she is no mean rival of the lordly sex in the high excellence of her achievements on original lines.

"In the department of research of a more directly scientific form good work is reported from British universities by woman scientists, and similarly from American colleges. To the lady workers at the University of Manchester, Professor Hickson pays unstinted tribute, equally confirmed by Sir William Ramsay, of University College, London, respecting the valuable aid in research activities contributed by women students.

"Across the English Channel, scientific discovery is honored in the person of Mme. Curie of radium celebrity. Her triumph merits brief narration. Mme. Curie won over her husband, Prof. Pierre Curie, originally her tutor, to share her toils, and together they began their inquiry respecting the final contents of what is known as Bohemian pitchblende residue. Stedfastly they followed the scent, beset with difficulties which had repeatedly baffled other workers, and at length their herculean task was accomplished by the discovery of probably the most extraordinary 'find' ever made in the universe of matter. In appearance, Mme. Curie, of Polish nationality, has a frank, winsome, and expressive countenance of unusual force of character and sterling qualities, and is, as all the world knows, a woman of brilliant endowments, displaying a passion for science. Owing to the tragic death of her husband in the streets of Paris some time ago, Mme. Curie has the distinction under these pathetic conditions of occupying his professorial chair in the University of Paris. It may be recalled that in 1903 the Royal Society of Great Britain gave a medal to Professor and Mme. Curie for their joint investigation and codiscovery of radium."

Mme. Flammarion, the wife of the French astronomer, the writer goes on to say, likewise calls for notice, having made an especial study of the planet Mars. She and her husband, it will be remembered, took rather a sensational honeymoon, choosing a balloon ascent in preference to any more ordinary journey. Science has also been enriched by Mrs. Ayrton, wife of Prof. W. E. Ayrton, the well-known electrical authority. Mrs. Ayrton is the only woman member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, a society numbering over 6,000 men. Says Mr. Johnson:

"It is somewhat curious to read that when, in 1902, the gifted scientist was formally nominated for the fellowship of the Royal Society, the Council found that it had no legal power to elect a married woman to this distinction. It was decided, however, a few years later, in recognition of her experimental investigations on the electric arc and also on sand-ripples, to present her with a medal, the first time that the Society has ever selected a woman since its commencement of presenting medals in 1731. . . . . .

"Noteworthy, again, are Miss Gertrude Bacon's aeronautic discoveries, the outcome of daring balloon flights, of which she has published graphic descriptions.

"Of the many names of eminent women of past generations and different countries who have adorned the annals of sciences those of Mary Somerville, Caroline Herschel, Miss Agnes Clerke, and Miss Elizabeth Brown are, among others, worthy of remembrance both for researches and preparation of instruments by which to advance the progress of astronomy. Correspondingly, two Frenchwomen, Mlle. Jurin and Mme. Mérian—the former by her astonishing discoveries in relation to bees, and the latter by means of her investigations bearing upon insect life in Guiana—have eloquently demonstrated that the eyes and hands of women are specially adapted for dealing with the smaller objects of creation. Added to this the gift of a rare patience, they easily take rank with the best scientific observers, such as Réaumur. In nature researches, as an entomologist, the late Miss Ormerod, who passed away in 1901, won deserved praise. Her devotion for a quarter of a century at great sacrifice of time and money, especially concerned with the problem of the effect of injurious fungi and insects upon agriculture and orchards, has been of incalculable benefit. Her labors in botany are being splendidly emulated by Miss Ethel Sargant. . . . . .

"Another remarkable woman, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, has frequently displayed capacity other than that seen on the stage. One of her recent avocations of a highly original stamp was the casting of fish in plaster molds, in order to form quaint designs in the 'art nouveau' style. Several of her designs have been adapted and used rather effectively by Lalique, the renowned French jeweler.

"From these and like examples of gifted womanhood we may safely infer that, with nearly all the employments being open at the present day to educated and enterprising women, the score of their inventions must increase both in value and distinction."

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IMPURITIES IN THE AIR

EVERY one knows that discomfort, illness, or even death may result from confinement in a closed room, and there is general agreement that these results are due to the accumulation of the waste products of respiration; but until recently physiologists have not been certain of the exact nature of these harmful products. The old writers used to ascribe all the trouble to carbonic dioxid or anhydrid—a comparatively harmless gas when pure, in which one may drown as he would in water, but which may scarcely be called poisonous. Later, the root of the trouble was discovered in certain toxic products present in very small quantities in exhaled air, but doubt was afterward thrown on this discovery by investigations indicating that temperature and moisture have much to do with the noxious effects of confined air. Very recently a French physiologist, Mr. Henriet, of the Montsouris Observatory, has connected these two series of facts and has shown us that high temperature and moisture augment the action of these toxic products by preventing their condensation. The facts are clearly brought out in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris) by H. Rousset. Says this writer:

"The physiological importance of the air we breathe is not sufficiently appreciated; we absorb daily through the lungs a weight of oxygen greater than that of the food we eat. We breathe continually air that is taken up directly by the blood, without any processes of preparation and of purification such as take place in digestive assimilation.

"Doubtless this state of things corresponds to the rigorous constancy of composition of the atmosphere and to its natural purity. But in cities, especially within doors and in places where large numbers of people live together, the same atmosphere which at sea (50 miles from land) does not contain a single microorganism, contains per cubic yard, according to the tests of Miquel, 400 to 500 microbes in the park of Montsouris, 3,000 to 4,000 in the Rue de Rivoli, 36,000 in a house on the Rue Monge, and 74,000 in the hospital of La Pitié. Besides these germs, whose number is proportional to the degree of pollution, the air is contaminated with respiratory products—carbonic anhydrid and odorous substances, 'miasms' in infinitesimal quantities and of a nature not detectable by analysis but none the less dangerous. . . . . .

"We owe to Brown-Séquard and to D'Arsonval the first scientific tests to ascertain the toxicity of confined air; they condensed the vapor of newly exhaled air and injected the liquid thus obtained into rabbits; these died quickly. The vapor must then have contained poisonous products, which are probably the cause of the discomfort felt by persons breathing confined air. As we can not measure these toxins—it is well known that the poisons excreted by the organism are very alterable products existing only in infinitesimal quantities—we assume that their weight is proportional to the quantity of carbonic anhydrid emitted in the same time. It is then easy, by measuring the carbonic gas in the air, to estimate its toxicity and to fix at $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 per cent. the maximum quantity that should be contained in confined air.

"But we find that this limit, which is quite empirical, is easily exceeded in the case of a room heated and lighted by gas, for instance. Here, besides the expired carbonic anhydrid, we have that produced by combustion. And carbonic gas itself is toxic only in very large amounts. . . . . .

"The toxicity of confined air, therefore, does not come from carbonic gas; moreover, the investigations of various physiologists . . . have now shown that the theories of Brown-Séquard on the products of excretion were erroneous. The learned bacteriologist of Breslau, Dr. Flügge, asserts that the injurious action of confined air is due simply to its temperature and moisture; he concludes that it is not necessary to ventilate inhabited rooms; it is sufficient to heat them less and to keep them dry. We see how theories that are apparently purely speculative are interesting from the point of view of their application in the details of daily life. The ideas of Dr. Flügge would overturn all the customs of hygienists. . . . . .

"Mr. Henriet has put all these ideas to the test, and his investigations enable him to reconcile apparently contradictory facts. He has proved that in the gaseous excretion-products of the lungs there are substances of stale odor, including several organic acids of great reducing power, combined with ammoniacal bases. But the physiological action of these excretions, as observed by Brown-Séquard, is nevertheless a function of the hygrometric state, to which Flügge attaches all the importance. Suppose, says Henriet, that in an enclosed space there is so much moisture that the air becomes saturated. At this moment condensation will begin and the walls of the enclosure will become covered with droplets carrying with them all the soluble products of respiration. There will remain in the saturated vapor a quantity of excreta proportional to that of the water-vapor. After condensation has begun it is impossible to increase the quantity of excretion-products; the only things that can be increased are the proportion of water-droplets and that of carbonic anhydrid.

"Now the maximum tension that water vapor can attain is the greater as the temperature is higher; if that of the enclosure is low enough the vapor will reach only a feeble tension before condensation begins. The maximum vitiation, therefore, will not be enough to produce illness. But if the temperature is higher, the quantity of water-vapor necessary for saturation will be greater, and also the quantity of excreta.

By courtesy of "Cassier's Magazine." From the painting by Mme. Darmesteter.

MRS. AYRTON,

The only woman member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, a society of over 6,000 men.

"Thus the pollution of the air depends on the maximum temperature, no matter how much carbonic gas it may contain; this 'critical temperature of confined air,' as determined by experience, is about 25° C. [87° F.].

"Practical conclusions . . . [are as follows]: We may estimate the vitiation of the air in houses or public places not by measuring the carbonic gas, but by the much easier method of observing a registering thermometer and hygrometer. The latter ought always to stand as far as possible from 100 [the point of saturation], and the thermometer should indicate a low temperature (about 68° F.). . . . In some cases the thermometer may be sufficient; . . . it should always stand below 68°. Ventilation is indispensable and should be not intermittent but continuous. . . . These precautions will not insure air free from pollution unless the outside atmosphere is sufficiently pure. We have seen that this is rarely the case in cities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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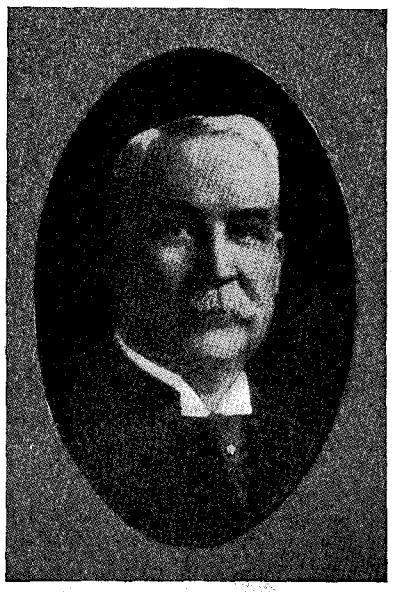
PROJECTORS OF "MALICIOUS ANIMAL MAGNETISM"

THE occult forces that the world has thought laid to sleep with the banishment of witchcraft are ever lying in wait for a resurgence, according to a Yale professor. It is intimated by the New York *Sun* that they are already in operation tho under a different name. "Malicious animal magnetism" is the term that adherents of the Christian-Science cult give to a force that warring members of its faith are charged with using against each other.



MR. ARCHIBALD MCCLELLAN,

Mrs. Eddy's chief adviser and the reputed object of the attack of "malicious animal magnetism."

The public press has for some time past given accounts of dissensions in the ranks. Mrs. Della Gilbert, a seceder from the New York church, has tried to found a new Christian-Science body. But this, it seems, is not the only trouble that disturbs the New York First Church of Christ, Scientist. Its leader for many years, Mrs. Augusta Stetson, has been deposed, permanently or temporarily, according to conflicting reports; and as a retaliatory measure Mrs. Stetson has projected against Mr. Archibald McClellan, Mrs. Eddy's adjutant, a diurnal current of "malicious animal magnetism." Accounts of this insidious attack appear in many daily papers, their source of information being Mrs. Gilbert, who says that she has "learned of an attempt of Mrs. Stetson to annihilate Mr. McClellan through one of the healers of the First Church—a man who had been a member of the practitioner staff for fifteen years, and who had been very close to Mrs. Stetson." The account as printed in the New York *Mail* continues:

"For hours daily, and if not daily, every few days, Mrs. Stetson, according to Mrs. Gilbert, who in turn received her information from the old practitioner, sat with others of her followers, and by means of thought currents directed at Mr. McClellan in Boston, surely but slowly began his effacement.

"But for the fact that Mr. McClellan learned of attempts on his life, according to Mrs. Gilbert, he could not have withstood the forces. However, he is said to have discovered the plot and brought the charges of 'malicious animal magnetism' against Mrs. Stetson, thereby depriving her of the opportunity to work upon him, thus saving his life.

"According to Mrs. Gilbert the method of electrocution through space by thought waves was for the operators to sit in a darkened room with their eyes closed. Then one of them would say: 'You all know Mr. McClellan. You all know that his place is in the darkness whence he came. If his place is six feet under ground, that is where he should be.'

"'Then,' said Mrs. Gilbert, 'all present would concentrate their minds on the one thought—McClellan, and six feet under ground. The practitioner of whom I speak told me that this was kept up for days. I did not know about it myself, but I have his word for it, and he is an honorable and well-known man in the church.'"

Mrs. Gilbert said that the upheaval in the Christian-Science Church, following the edict of the mother organization barring Mrs. Stetson and sixteen practitioners, would soon become a general movement that would precipitate a tremendous religious war.

The New York *Sun* recalls in connection with this eerie episode a recent remark of Professor Sumner, of Yale, concerning "the possibility that at any time there might appear a revival in the public acknowledgment of a belief in witchcraft." *The Sun* continues:

"We were able to cite then a number of cases recently brought to light in the news of the day, which showed how wide-spread was faith in occult malign influences controlled by men and women, and the drastic methods that were in use every day to overcome them and to punish or restrain those who employed them. A systematic investigation would unquestionably reveal a condition of superstition in the most cultivated and highly educated communities truly amazing in its extent and power.

"At present a well-known leader in a religious movement numbering many thousands of adherents, among whom are great numbers of persons of education, experience, and good sense, is under suspension from her functions and on trial before the superior authorities of her Church, charged with using to the detriment of her enemies a force called 'malicious animal magnetism.' It is alleged that she was able to cause great distress and injury to her enemies by the exercise of a mysterious power. This power we do not understand to be attributed to the Evil One in person, nor is it alleged that the accused woman has made a bargain with any devil or imp of darkness. Yet the charges bring irresistibly to mind the witch agitating a chip in a basin of water to raise a storm at sea and thus to destroy a vessel, the hag muttering her incantation over a waxen figure of an enemy, and the savage medicine man curing disease or wasting his victim by boiling the parings of his nails or the combings of his hair.

"Nor does the public laugh to-day at 'malicious animal magnetism' and its effects any more perhaps than the contemporaries of the Salem witches laughed at the misdeeds imputed to them, or primitive man flouted his mystery workers. We may be permitted to believe that in all times there have been men who refused to accept the boasts of witches and their kind at their face value, tho the doubters may have maintained a discreet silence in the face of popular and official indorsement. To-day there may be more of these disbelievers, proportionately, than heretofore; certainly they are not slow to express their skepticism; but that Professor Sumner's opinion on the possibility of a revival in witchcraft is entirely justifiable seems beyond question."

The Christian Science Sentinel (Boston, October 16) sheds light upon Mrs. Stetson's original offense in the eyes of the mother church. Mrs. Eddy admonishes the New York leader to "awake

MRS. AUGUSTA STETSON,

The deposed leader of the Christian Science Church of New York.

MRS. DELLA GILBERT,

Who is trying to organize a rival Christian Science Church in New York.

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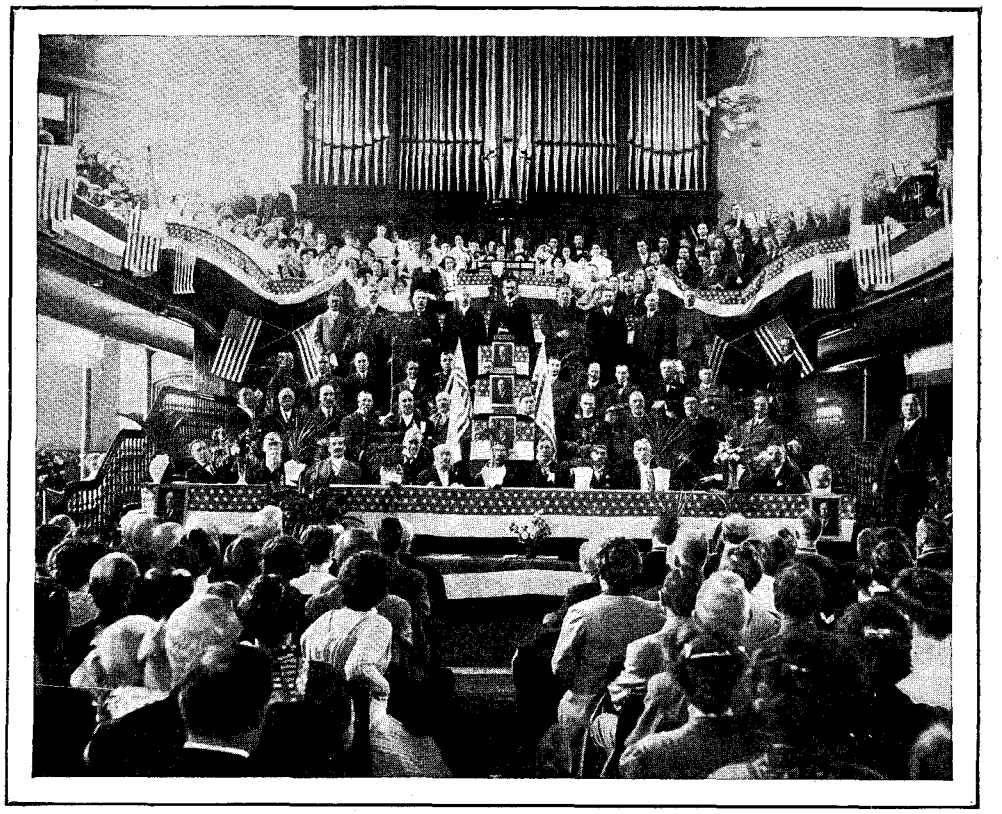
and arise from the temptation produced by animal magnetism upon yourself, allowing your students to deify you and me." This admonition was addrest to Mrs. Stetson on July 23 in response to a letter sent to Mrs. Eddy by Mrs. Stetson's "pupils," apparently aimed at setting right the difficulties Mrs. Stetson had involved herself in with the directors of the mother church. Mrs. Eddy also publishes in *The Sentinel* a letter stating her personal attitude toward all church disciplinary disputes. It is this:

"I approve the by-laws of the mother church, and require the Christian-Science Board of Directors to maintain them and sustain them. These directors do not act contrary to the rules of the church manual, neither do they trouble me with their difficulties with individuals in their own church or with the members of branch churches.

"My province as a leader—as the discoverer and founder of Christian Science—is not to interfere in cases of discipline, and I hereby publicly declare that I am not personally involved in the affairs of the church in any other way than through my written and published rules, all of which can be read by the individual who desires to inform himself of the facts."

MR. TAFT'S SERMONS

PRESIDENT TAFT has not neglected the example of his predecessor in assuming the mantle of the lay preacher. He has perhaps even outdone Mr. Roosevelt in his demonstration of catholicity. President Taft has recently officiated at the laying of corner-stones or in religious exercises at an orthodox Congregational church in Washington, a Jewish tabernacle at Pittsburg, a Catholic institution in Montana; and during his Western tour he has preached in the Mormon tabernacle at Salt Lake and a Universalist church in Portland, Oregon. Besides these and as a fitting climax, he preached in the open air at Fresno, Cal., while all the church congregations in the city, Catholic and Protestant, joined in the service.



PRESIDENT TAFT IN THE MORMON TABERNACLE.

He stands directly in front of the choir and on the left of the chairman. The President's portrait enters freely into the decorations. In his address he urged upon us "less acrimony in public discussion—more charity with respect to each other."

Mr. Taft's sermon at Salt Lake took on the character of a moral homily, starting from the text, "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger." He said in part:

"It is a text that has forced itself upon my mind during the last ten years with especial vigor, because I have come into contact with Oriental peoples and with those descended from the Latin races of Europe and I have had a chance to compare their views of life and their method of speech and their social conventions and amenities with those of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"We Anglo-Saxons are, we admit, a great race. We have accomplished wonders in hammering out against odds that seemed insurmountable the principles of civil liberty and popular government and making them practical and showing to the world their benefits. But in so doing and in the course of our life, it seems to me, we have ignored some things that our fellows of Southern climes have studied and made much of; and that is the forms of speech and the methods of everyday treatment between themselves and others. At first that seems superficial to us, who prefer 'no' and 'yes' and abrupt methods and communications in the shortest and curtest sentences; but, my friends, we have much to learn from people of that kind of courtesy and politeness. . . . . .

"We ought to ascribe to our neighbors and to those with whom we come in contact, or with respect to whose action we have to express an opinion—as high motives as we can. We ought to avoid this acrimonious discussion that consigns everybody who is opposed to our view to perdition and to having the most corrupt motives and ascribes to those who stand with us only the purest motives. Life is too valuable to waste in anger and the charging and denunciation of our fellow men when they don't deserve it. . . . . .

"What I am urging is less acrimony in public discussion—more charity with respect to each other as to what moves each man to do what he does, and not to charge dishonesty and corruption until you have a real reason for doing so.

"I am the last man to pardon or mitigate wrongs against the public or against individuals. I believe, and I regret to say it, that throughout this country the administration of the criminal law and the prosecution of criminals is a disgrace to our civilization; but it is one thing to prosecute a criminal when you have evidence, and it is another thing to ascribe motives to the act of a man when you have not any evidence, and are just living in your imagination in respect to what you say."

At Portland the President spoke about the need of solidarity among the churches, and acknowledged his belief in the goodness of man, saying:

"I am an optimist. I believe we are much better to-day than we were fifty years ago, man by man. I believe we are more altruistic and more interested in our fellow man than we have been at any time in the past fifty years. Of course, you hear, from time to time, of instances of selfishness and greed, but the only reason these instances are given prominence is because we condemn them the more and believe that in calling attention to them they will be made more and more infrequent."

Much favorable comment has been elicited from the lay press upon these addresses, the New York *American* observing:

"In passing freely, and without dread of the criticism of narrow minds, from a Jewish synagog to a Mormon temple [tabernacle], and from the company of Unitarians to that of Catholics, the President is giving impressive emphasis to the reality of religious liberty in the United States and to the moral confraternity of all Americans."

The Atlanta *Constitution* is more guarded in its estimate of the

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religious unity betokened by the President's sermons, and refers in these words to what it calls his contribution "to the desultory controversy revolving around the present status of religion":

"He did not pose as an advocate of the 'higher criticism' or of the so-called 'old-time religion.' But he did speak along broad, non-sectarian lines, in hopeful affirmation of the progress of right living in general in this country.

"One of the dominant notes of his discourse, significant if it is well-founded, was as follows:

"'I think we have reached the time when the churches are growing together; when there is less bitterness of denominational dispute and that no matter what creed we may follow, the churches are beginning to realize that they must stand shoulder to shoulder in the contest for righteousness; that we all stand for the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.'

"Are the denominations in America getting closer together? The question is difficult of accurate answer.

"The closer affiliations of ministers of differing denominations in the cities point a hopeful aspect. But can it be claimed that their congregations follow in their footsteps? In other words, are the fundamental divergencies of creed between Methodists and Baptists and Episcopalians and Universalists and Presbyterians and Unitarians and Roman Catholics and Hebrews less irreconcilable than, say, a quarter of a century ago? The candid observer can not conscientiously offer large hope in this regard.

"The President claims, on the other hand, that the denominations are displaying more of a tendency to work 'shoulder to shoulder' in the contest for righteousness. This much is true; they are uniting more than at any previous time in non-denominational movements looking toward the improvement of things civic, and in organized efforts having common philanthropic ends in view."

TAINTED COCOA

THE atrocities of the Kongo bid fair to find their match in similar deeds in a neighboring part of the Dark Continent, if we may judge by rumors concerning the cocoa planters of the islands of the Gulf of Guinea. *The Christian Advocate* (New York) notes that Mr. Joseph Burtt is being sent to this country by the Antislavery and Aborigines Protection Society of England in behalf of the victims of enforced labor in the Portuguese islands of San Thome and Principe. As presented by *The Advocate*, the conditions in the islands and the mission of Mr. Burtt are these:

"It seems that a small group of cocoa-planters are cultivating their farms by means of the labor of men and women brought from the hinterland of Angola to these islands, which lie in the Gulf of Guinea and which furnish one-sixth of the world's supply of cocoa, America being one of the largest consumers of their product. Between 30,000 and 40,000 serviçaes, as these laborers are called, are working on these plantations, and so appalling is the death-rate that four or five thousand have to be imported annually to maintain the force.

"The human supply is obtained, just as slaves were obtained for America a century ago, in the interior of Africa, some of the victims being sold for debt, some given up on accusation of witchcraft, others captured through feuds and pillage raids or other trickery, and some obtained by barter. They are brought to the coast in small gangs, shackled at night, and their transit is accompanied by a tremendous wastage of life, half of them, it is said, succumbing to hardship and brutality en route.

"The forms of the Portuguese law, which forbids slavery, are respected in the transaction of employing these people, but as the wretched natives are entirely ignorant of what is being done, their assent can not make legal their so-called 'contract' for five years' labor. The fact is that few of them ever return to the mainland, and that none of them would leave it except upon compulsion. Until lately none of them have ever been sent home; but since the publication of such facts as those given above has led the Cadburys and other leading chocolate manufacturers of England to cease to buy the products of slave labor, the Portuguese Government has made promises in regard to the recruitment and repatriation of these laborers.

"Mr. Burtt is well acquainted with the Portuguese islands and the labor system there, and comes to lay these facts before the people of America, believing that they will not knowingly give their support, even indirectly, to a commercial system which is in everything but name a reproduction of the slavery which we supposed had been stricken forever from the list of human iniquities —at least under the flag of a nominally Christian state."

THE POPE AND THE COMET

THE approaching Halley's comet comes with its tail tagged with a venerable slander on the Church, says a Catholic journal, *America* (New York). The reference of course is to the bull that Calixtus III. is reputed to have promulagted against it in 1456. This journal owns up that it has been in a state of expectation as to "what quarter of modern journalism the calumny would show itself during the present visit of the comet." Nothing less than *The Scientific American*, in an editorial of September 25, answers the expectation, and the Catholic journal deals with its learned contemporary in this form:

"Now a scientific paper ought not to leave its chosen domain of technical facts to chronicle ecclesiastical history; but, should it be tempted to do so, it should strive to maintain a scientific regard for truth in accordance with its character and purpose. The truth in the present case was not so hard to come at. *The Nineteenth Century and After* for September has an article by E. Vincent Heward, F.R.A.S., in which the editor of *The Scientific American* might have discovered the true story of the Pope and the comet. Similar versions of the same story are numerous in reliable histories. A reference to historical documents reveals the fact that the papal bull in question contained no reference to a comet; but merely an order that supplications be made to avert evils which, in the opinion of astronomers of the day, would follow in the wake of the comet."

The "error" of the editor of *The Scientific American* suggests "some interesting reflections" to the Catholic journals which it proceeds to reveal:

"The first is that he, in common with a large number of 'enlightened moderns,' never dreams of testing the veracity of an absurd story in which the Church plays a ridiculous part. He takes it for granted that the history of the Church is on its face a collection of absurdities, in which intelligence and enlightenment are altogether absent. If a single instance of the Church's ignorance and superstition is of doubtful value, there is no particular reason for rejecting or investigating it. If it is not true, it is at least *ben trovato.* It is veracious by implication. It fits in with the general character for puerile nonsense which the Catholic Church possesses in the eyes of 'progressive scientific men.'

"This is our first reflection, and it bears rather grievously upon the editor of a paper who, we suppose, does not care to alienate that section of his readers who happen to profess and practise and regard with sensitive reverence the teachings of the great Church which he so gratuitously slanders.

"Our second reflection is more general. Had Pope Calixtus III. paid less regard to the *ipse dixits* of the astronomers of his day, he would not have afforded even a remote occasion for the derision which later scientific writers have heaped upon him. And yet modern scientists are forever girding at the Church for her reactionary and obscurantist policies, because, forsooth, she does not embrace unreservedly every theory that contemporary science proposes with dogmatic vehemence. It is an interesting day-dream to sit back and conjecture how many of the popes since Calixtus III. would be furnishing grounds for 'scientific' laughter a century or two after they had passed away, if they had been prone to act upon all the alleged discoveries made by the wise men of science among their contemporaries. In such an event the catechism would take on the mutability of a scientific text-book. The latter is out of date in less than ten years after its publication."

The Presbyterian Banner (Pittsburg) calls attention to the fact that the story of the comet and the papal bull "has become so deeply ingrained in Protestant tradition that many Protestants believe it yet." But, it adds, "the story has been thoroughly disproved by both Catholic and Protestant writers."

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FEAR OF ENTHUSIASM FOR STUDIES

COLLEGE athleticism has long been the goat to bear the stigma of our deprest state of scholarship. But the new president of Dartmouth, while not offering a brief for athletics, makes a new diagnosis of our ailment. He thinks that the somewhat cavalier attitude of our undergraduates toward the culture of the mind is but a symptom of far deeper changes in society and our national life. It has become a fashion, he thinks, to reverse *Hamlet's* advice to "assume a virtue if you have it not," and assume an indifference to mask a real interest. Even of the "much discust decline in scholarship," says Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols in his inaugural address on October 14, "it may be justly questioned whether it is not apparent rather than real." It is to his mind the "outspoken scholarly enthusiasm rather than the getting of lessons" that seems to have suffered. "The average student acquires more and wider knowledge in college now than he did thirty years ago." But—

"Many students appear to have relaxed a little in the seriousness of purpose with which they approach their work. They certainly show more reserve in the way they speak of it. Here it must be remembered, however, that fashions the country over have changed and the expression of interest and enthusiasm in some subjects is more stintingly measured than a generation ago. If anything we now often get a scant portion in expression where we used to get an overweight. Nowhere is this change more striking than in the gentle art of public speaking. Yet fashions react on men, and our time may have lost something in forcefulness from its often assumed attitude of intellectual weariness, from a painstaking effort at restraint and simplicity of utterance. Our present tendency is to speak on the lighter aspects of even grave matters—possibly a kind of revolt against a flowery sentimentalism, an unctuous cant, or a long face. It is not considered in the best of taste just now to get into heated discussions and controversies over man's most vital intellectual and spiritual concerns.

DR. ERNEST FOX NICHOLS.

Dartmouth's new president, who says that "in only one phase of college life to-day may a student, other than shamefacedly, show a full measure of pleasurable excitement, and that is in athletics."

"The habit of suppression has come into the college from without. I do not think it began there. Science in the university may have misled the thoughtless to some extent by an emotionless discussion of facts, but facts should be discust without emotion; it is the lifeless statement of purpose from which we suffer. The driving power of intellect is enthusiasm, and there is no lack of it in that passionate devotion to research which so painstakingly and properly excludes all warmth from its calm statement of results. Yet it is nothing short of a divine zeal, an irresistible force, which urges the true investigator on to those great achievements, which are so profoundly changing the habits of our daily life and thought. For any mental indifference, therefore, be it real or assumed, science is in no wise responsible. Science takes herself very seriously and is always in deadly earnest.

"In only one phase of college life to-day may a student other than shamefacedly show a full measure of pleasurable excitement, and that is in athletics. What might not happen to him who threw up his hat and cheered himself hoarse over a theorem of algebra, or over the scholarly achievements of the faculty! Some young men appear to have grown shy and to feel that a show of enthusiasm over ideas reveals either doubtful breeding, a lack of balance, or small experience with the world. They would be like Solomon in saying 'there is no new thing under the sun,' and profoundly unlike him in everything else—an easy apathy to things of the mind and spirit so often passes for poise and wisdom with the young! Thus some indifference in college and out of it is undoubtedly more assumed than genuine. But again we are in danger of utterance and manner reacting on thought and effort. Signs of such a reaction are already apparent. Thus the college atmosphere has seemingly lost, for the initially weak in character, some of its vigorous and wholesome mental incentive.

"May we not henceforth live our college life on a somewhat higher plane, where real simplicity, naturalness, and downright sincerity replace all traces of sophistication and wrong ideals. Let genuine enthusiasm find freer and more fearless expression, that we may become more manly, strong, and free. Why can't some college men stop masquerading in an assumed mental apathy and be spontaneously honest?"

WHAT DEATH MAY DO FOR A POET

FOR a poet to die and have ten thousand people struggle for the privilege of touching with their hands his coffin or the hearse that bears him away is a thing not recorded of many even of the greatest. But a "homeless, penniless, devil-may-care Jewish poet of the East Side" was buried the other day from the rooms of the Educational Alliance, New York, and such was the demonstration made in his honor. "Good-by, good Imber!" cried these crowds of men, women, and children. It was probably less the Bohemian poet who spent his life in the coffee-houses and wine-rooms of the East Side, than the man who wrote the battle hymn of Zionism—Naphtali Herz Imber, that was thus celebrated. Distinguished Jewish religious leaders eulogized the vagrant poet, "more appreciated in death than in life." In paying a tribute to his worth Dr. S. Buechler said:

"We mourn for him, for he can only be compared to a star, a wandering star, who wanders for the good of the people, but is looked upon, unfortunately, as a wanderer and not as a star. He had his faults, but he suffered by our faults in not helping him, and we ought to be ashamed to acknowledge that he died for the want of care."

An interesting sketch of the poet's life and personality is printed in the New York *Evening Post*, where we read:

"Few of his many friends had ever been able to find out where Naphtali Herz Imber lived. They knew him as a patron of the East-Side coffee-houses. But Imber never drank coffee or tea, for he was a true poet, and, following Omar's advice, sought inspiration in the grape. Often he was to be seen at a little table by himself with his glass before him, and a cigaret between his lips.

"There, sometimes, he would discuss the great men of the past and present Ghetto world with sly sarcasm, shaking his head in enjoyment of his own humor. But for the most part he sat silent, apparently in reverie—reverie of a life truly Bohemian, packed full of incident, of gipsy wandering over the face of the globe, of strange companions, and of peculiar doings.

"He was not so old in years, but he was bent, and he used a stick; heavy gray locks fell over his shoulders. At the last banquet of the Zionists in New York, when contributions were sought for the Palestine fund, he made his way slowly to the front, and with a grandiose flourish announced: 'Naphtali Herz Imber gives a nickel!' At Zionist conventions he was always found, in whatever city they were held. How he made his way to them, his acquaintances never attempted to discover.

"The poet appeared, it would seem, from the void, but there was a reason for his presence. When he was a boy, he wrote the Hebrew poem known as 'Hatikvah,' expressing in simple lines the longing of the Jews to return to Palestine; it became the national

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hymn of the Jews. At the conventions Imber waited for the Zionists to sing his song fervently, as they always do, and then, proud and happy, he would smile proudly, looking about for approval. He would travel hundreds of miles to hear it, and was invariably present when it was on the program for any occasion. How he kept track of these occasions was a mystery."

Imber was born in Bohemia, says this writer, and "lived a Bohemian in almost every quarter of Europe and America." As a child he attracted attention in Germany, England, and elsewhere by his precocity. He traveled with the Oliphants in the Orient, and later became with Zangwill a penniless journalist in London where the two tried to eke out a living by publishing a weekly. The writer continues:

NAPHTALI HERZ IMBER.

A vagabond Jewish poet whose funeral procession was followed by thousands of his weeping coreligionists.

"Imber in Europe was vagabond and poet; but Imber in this country was vagabond and philosopher. Hebrew poet tho he was, he went about the country asserting that he was a mahatma, a 'wise man of the Indies.' He not only had a dark skin, but the tan of the tramp, and he let his black hair grow long, so that he looked like a real Hindu philosopher. As a mahatma, for several years he traveled about enjoying himself, incidentally delivering lectures on Buddhist and Hindu philosophy—lectures consisting of incomprehensible, vague, and ecstatic outpourings, which the Hebrew mahatma did not himself understand.

"He had a good time as a mahatma; he had a good time all his life. His philosophy, as has been said, was that of old Khayyam. He had his little store of books, which changed but never grew in number. Like a true Bohemian, he wanted to sit about and discuss art and poetry, and he would allow no one else to talk if he could help it.

"His weather-worn features would light up and his bent figure straighten, when he thought he was enlightening company upon the philosophy of poetry. But he was no prophet in the coffee-houses—simply an eccentric relic of the past. Every one was kind to him. His hearers were amused by his child-like vanities; they were fond of contemplating him as a true type of the East Side, with its contradictions, its poetry and prose, its virtues and vices, chivalry and chicanery, brilliancy and depravity.

"But a visitor to a shabby café in recent years had to be told who the 'great Naphtali Herz Imber' was, for the Hebrew poet had no longer a commanding figure.

"Yet sometimes this queer old character had his moments of revival. It was when he had left the coffee-houses and the crowded streets, the noises and the odors, and the unlovely tenements—and went into the green fields. Then there came a wonderful transformation, indicative of the real poetical nature of this whimsical, weather-beaten character. He delighted like a child in sights and sounds. He would lounge under the trees and listen to birds and watch the clouds. He watched for the sun's rise and its set. He loved flowers, and sniffed eagerly at all fragrances.

"He traveled at times from town to town, leisurely and pleasantly, with his little stock of books and his queer canes, stopping at taverns to engage loungers in conversation. Afterward he lamented, like a true poet, the ignorance of the rustic, who could not appreciate his ideas.

"Of late years he had been deserting the coffee-houses and his winter haunts regularly. He received invitations, or invited himself, to visit Jewish farms, and there he passed his days in bucolic surroundings. How he lived at other times, whence came the wherewithal, nobody knew. Imber himself probably did not care, so long as it came, for as he said of life:

"'It is a merry jaunt, but give me a "hitch" and I am content.'"

Mr. Hutchins Hapgood, in his book on "The Spirit of the Ghetto," lately republished, repeats the current belief that Imber was the original of the poet *Pinchas* in Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto." This volume also contains one stanza of Imber's "The Watch on the Jordan," translated into English by Zangwill, which runs as follows:

Like the crash of the thunder
Which splitteth asunder
The flame of the cloud,
On our ears ever falling,
A voice is heard calling
From Zion aloud:
"Let your spirits' desires
For the land of your sires
Eternally burn
From the foe to deliver
Our own holy river,
To Jordan return."
Where the soft flowing stream
Murmurs low as in dream,
There set we our watch.
Our watchword, "The sword
Of our land and our Lord,"
By the Jordan then set we our watch.

MISS FARRAR'S RISE IN OPERA

MARY GARDEN will perhaps look to her laurels with some concern when she sees Geraldine Farrar called America's "first singing-actress in the full and the fine new sense of the words." Such is the high praise accorded her by a Boston critic in the very respect Miss Garden has claimed supremacy. But she did not gain this place at one bound. Miss Farrar has been three years with the Metropolitan Opera Company and at the start the audiences were rather chilly. That she is now a settled public favorite, however, points out Mr. H. T. Parker, is to be seen in the demand for her services in a preliminary concert season before her term at the Metropolitan opera opens. To be sure, she had a certain amount of newspaper heralding when she joined the opera company in 1906. Then she came here as an accomplished singing actress who had gained a place on the European stage. While such a star shines from a distance Americans are apt to brag lustily, Mr. Parker says. But "when at last she comes among them, if they happen to find no interest in her, they care not at all, so far as their works at the box-office go, whether she was born in Joliet or Joppa." Miss Farrar did not win at once. "The public of the Metropolitan had long been schooled to an excessive admiration for the qualities of a voice in itself rather than for the artistry that a singer might bestow upon it, and Miss Farrar's voice, as so much tone, was by no means the most remarkable of her operatic possessions." Mr. Parker looks upon her as "in the fine modern sense" a singing actress. The signal and the individual quality of her artistry is "the expressiveness of her singing—her ability to color her tones with the mood of the operatic moment and to inform them with the life, as it were, of the operatic personage with whom she had clothed herself." How she has won out in the great operatic battle Mr. Parker, writing in the Boston *Transcript*, thus shows:

"Miss Farrar's first audiences at the Metropolitan were becomingly chilly, but from the *Juliet* in Gounod's 'Romeo and Juliet,' with which she began, she went steadily and resolutely onward with her *Marguerite* in 'Faust,' her *Elisabeth* in 'Tannhäuser,' her *Nedda* in 'Pagliacci' and her *Geisha* in 'Madame Butterfly.' The winter drew into the spring, and long before the season was ended she had established herself with a resident public in New York that returned time and again to applaud her and

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with a transient public that curiously scanned the announcements of the opera-house for the performances in which she was to appear, and that prepared the way for the like favor that she found when the tour of the company carried her to Boston and to Chicago. She won this position, moreover, almost single-handed. Most of the Ephraims of the newspapers were joined to their elderly idols, and were more plentiful of doubts and reservations than of affirmations and praise. The public of the opera-house in New York, alike of the parquet, the boxes, and the gallery, really discovered Miss Farrar for itself and spread its liking and appreciation of her from mouth to mouth and ear to ear. In Boston a measure of local interest, because of her early years in a neighboring suburb, helped her vogue at the start; but such a fortuitous and immaterial circumstance quickly exhausted its influence, and there, as in Chicago, Miss Farrar gained her public by dint of her own personality, her own talents, and her own accomplishments. . . . Now, before she is out of her twenties, she has gained a just position and a just vogue in the United States such as no American singer—and none of foreign birth for that matter—has won so quickly and so young."

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GERALDINE FARRAR,

The youngest of our song-birds to be accorded first rank as a singing actress.

A vital personality has been the factor that commended Miss Farrar to her audiences, says this writer. "She has the finely nervous instincts of the thoroughbred to be always doing her best." Mr. Parker continues:

"As this nervous vitality has ordered Miss Farrar's life for her three years in America, so it has dominated her work on the stage and in the concert-room. Some singers in opera merely wear the dress, make the absolutely necessary or the absolutely conventional motions, and sing the allotted music of their personage. They yield no impression to their audiences except of their voice and vocal artistry labeled for the evening with the name opposite their own on the program. Miss Farrar, on the other hand, by dint of this vitality, enters into the very musical and dramatic existence of her personages and recreates it in the fine fire of her own personality, tho they be as far apart as *Nedda* and *Elisabeth*, as *Manon Lescaut* and *Cio-Cio-San*. The impression she bears to her audiences is the impression of the character, living for the hour before their eyes, not merely in the externals of dress, disguise, and physical aspect, but in the finer illusion of voice and action, of emotion and spirit. Her operatic characters have been operatic individualities, and often individualities, like the *Elisabeth* of 'Tannhäuser' or the *Margherita* of 'Mefistofele,' that were far from Geraldine Farrar herself. She has the recreating imagination. Never, with all her zeal, has she prest this illusion too far. . . . Her study of her characters is usually minute; she has the imagination that kindles at a spark, the sensitiveness that responds to a touch."

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THE PATHETIC HEROINE OF "MME. BUTTERFLY."

Miss Farrar when singing this part "enters into the very musical and dramatic existence" of the little *Cio-Cio-San*.

BROWNING IN THE NICKELODEONS

THE Browning societies may soon come to find valued support from such unlikely sources as the moving-picture shows, if the taste for the supposedly obscure poet increases. "Pippa Passes," it is said, has become one of the popular stories for this animated

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MISS FARRAR AS "MIGNON."

pictorial representation. Such unsuspected taste being discovered there is no limit to the appetite that may be cultivated. The New York *Times* somewhat cynically sees "no reason why one may not expect soon to see the intellectual aristocracy of the nickelodeons demanding Kant's 'Prolegomena to Metaphysic' with the 'Kritic of Pure Reason' for a curtain-raiser." This journal goes on with some astonishing revelations concerning what has come over the spirit of moving-picture dreams. Thus:

"Since popular opinion has been expressing itself through the Board of Censors of the People's Institute, such material as 'The Odyssey,' the Old Testament, Tolstoy, George Eliot, De Maupassant, and Hugo has been drawn upon to furnish the films, in place of the sensational blood-and-thunder variety which brought down public indignation upon the manufacturers six months ago. Browning, however, seems to be the most rarefied dramatic stuff up to date.

"As for the 'Pippa' without words, the first films show the sunlight waking *Pippa* for her holiday, with light and shade effects like those obtained by the 'Secessionist' photographers. Then

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Pippa goes on her way, dancing and singing; the quarreling family hears her, and forgets its dissension; the taproom brawlers cease their carouse, and so on, with the pictures alternately showing *Pippa* on her way, and then the effect of her 'passing' on the various groups in the Browning poem. The contrast between the 'tired business man' at a roof-garden and the sweatshop worker applauding *Pippa* is certainly striking.

"That this demand for the classics is genuine is indicated by the fact that the adventurous producers who inaugurated these expensive departures from cheap melodrama are being overwhelmed by orders from the renting agents. Not only the nickelodeons of New York but those of many less pretentious cities and towns are demanding Browning and the other 'high-brow effects.' The clergymen who denounced the cheap moving-picture plays of the past would be surprized and enlightened to find the Biblical teaching, eliminated from the public schools, being taken up in motion pictures. Impressive nativity plays have been given with excellent scenic effects, while Mounet-Sully played *Judas* in an Easter play prepared by a French firm. An American firm is now specializing on the Old Testament. 'Jephtha's Daughter' and 'The Judgment of Solomon' have already been given in excellent form, and have proved very popular. A play of Joseph and his brethren is being prepared.

"A series of historical plays have been done, and more will follow. An experimental afternoon was given in a public school in Fifth Street, with a program of instructional plays for history and English courses. One of the district superintendents gave the accompanying talk to assembled teachers and children. The result was regarded as satisfactory, and more is planned along this line, tho no public announcements have been made."

It would be absurd, we are told, to pretend that the manufacturers had voluntarily turned from cheap to expensive productions. The change has been brought about indirectly through the establishment of the board of censorship at the request of the showmen. They, it seems, grew tired of being arrested for questionable plays which they had only rented from manufacturers and were individually powerless to control. Their case, presented to the People's Institute, resulted in this censorship plan, and now any manufacturer who refuses to submit his films to the board is blacklisted. We read further:

"In the very first month the board destroyed $12,000 worth of films. Then the manufacturers began to fall in line and sent orders to their playwrights forbidding 'murders, burglaries,' and other questionable themes as subject for plays. The board now censors all the films used in New York and 55 per cent. of the output for national use, for the censorship is now maintained at the request of the censored. The European producers proved a trifle obdurate and a lengthy correspondence ensued. Pattie Frères, the famous Paris firm, makers of some splendid and some distinctly sophisticated films, were first indignant, then incredulous, but now have settled things by sending only plays for Puritans to their American agents.

"In some ways the manufacturers have gone further than the censors in forbidding their authors to construct plots involving battle, murder, and sudden death. The law of the board is not the decalog, according to John Collier, the general secretary, but the rules of good taste. 'To eliminate all murders would be to eliminate Shakespeare and nearly all the classic drama, which would be absurd. But we object to laboratory displays of crime. We won't have a burglar demonstrate exactly how one picks a lock or jimmies open a door. You must remember our audience consists largely of impressionable children and young people. It is not a Broadway audience. We have Miss Evangeline Whitney and Gustave Straubenmuller of the Board of Education to guide the decisions on what is harmful for children, but the rules of good taste for humor as well as plot are insisted on.'

"In Chicago, a police lieutenant has charge of the censoring, and certain acts of violence are on a proscribed list. Some films are expurgated by merely cutting out the portion of the picture in which the proscribed act occurs. A duel is censored, for instance, by omitting the precise moment at which one of the men is killed. This, the National Board believes, is a typical example of the workings of hard-and-fast censorship rules."

THE MIDDLE-CLASS KIPLING

IT is somewhat the fashion in these latter days to gird at Kipling. Having enjoyed so prodigious a reputation for twenty years he appears as the natural prey of detractors. His faults at least are not minimized. Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, of Columbia, degrades him to the middle-class ranks from which he sprang—tears off the chevron "Rudyard" which has long embroidered his name and dubs him Mr. "Joseph R. Kipling" such as he was baptized. "Mr. Kipling affords an interesting illustration of the psychology of names," observes the Professor, telling us that Kipling "suppress the Joseph quite successfully during the early and brilliant period of his career." But, he warns us, "such things are bound to work themselves out in the long run." Therefore "we have witnessed the disappearance of Rudyard Kipling, laureate of an empire, master of imagination, reckless but splendid Imperialist," and "in his place we now have the very commonplace figure of Mr. Joseph R. Kipling, middle class, prosperous, and provincial Englishman—who is afraid." The fear that possesses Mr. Kipling is anxiety about the English nation. This is held up by Professor Peck alongside Kiping's early arrogance in dealing with the United States in his letters to an Allahabad newspaper. His words are turned back upon himself as a representative of the British nation, and his state is thus set forth in the *Bookman*:

"He no longer seems to think that Englishmen are masters of the world. He does not believe that they are big, bluff, overmastering men. He has come to think of them as human rabbits—creatures with small brains and babbling mouths and all the characteristics which belong to the Bandar-Log. A timidity verging on terror has entered into his own bones and has turned them to water. He is afraid that Germany may at any time stretch out its mailed fist and crumple up the British Isles; and yet he also seems to fear to express his hatred of them. Some years ago he published a really striking and powerful poem directed against them and styled 'The Rowers'; but he lacked the courage to reprint it when collecting his poems into a book. He has got a little comfort from the fact that Great Britain has a sort of alliance with Japan. Yet when he wrote 'The Recessional' he would undoubtedly have classified the Japanese as among 'the lesser breeds without the law.' All his later 'poems,' beginning with 'The Lesson,' sound like the utterances of a cockney who has lost his head. Listen to this, for example:

We have spent two hundred million pounds to prove the fact once more,
That horses are quicker than men afoot, since two and two make four;
And horses have four legs, and men have two legs, and two into four goes twice,
And nothing over except our lesson—and very cheap at the price.

"This is pretty poor music-hall verse, and it shows that Mr. Kipling some time ago ceased even to be a 'cornet virtuoso,' as Mr. James Huneker once unjustly styled him—unjustly, that is, when Mr. Huneker wrote it. But it will be observed that Mr. Kipling now deals out the censure wholly upon his own countrymen. His latest poems are not worth anything as poetry, but they are decidedly worth quoting, especially 'The City of Brass.' Here is a choice bit:

They ran in haste to lay waste and embitter forever
The wellsprings of Wisdom and Strength which are Faith and Endeavor.
They nosed out and digged up and dragged forth and exposed to derision
All doctrine of purpose and worth and restraint and prevision;
And it ceased, and God granted them all things for which they had striven,
And the heart of a beast in the place of a man's heart was given.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The eaters of other men's bread, the exempted from hardship,
The excusers of impotence fled, abdicating their wardship,
For the hate they had taught through the State brought the State no defender,
And it passed from the roll of the nations in headlong surrender.

"The man who wrote these lines has pretty well described himself in his characterization of Wilton Sargent already quoted in this paper. Mr. Kipling's voice has risen to 'a high throaty crow' when he labors under excitement. His eyes show 'by turns unnecessary fear, annoyance beyond reason, rapid and purposeless flights of thought, the child's lust for immediate revenge, and the child's pathetic bewilderment, who knocks his head against the bad, wicked table.' Let us read this description over; and then pointing to Mr. Kipling, repeat those fateful words, 'Thou art the man.'"

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Albright, Victor E. The Shakesperian Stage Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 194. New York: Columbia University Press. $1.50.

Altsheler, Joseph A. The Free Rangers. A Story of Early Days Along the Mississippi. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 365. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Altsheler, Joseph A. The Last of the Chiefs. A Story of the Great Sioux War. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Anonymous. The Journal of a Recluse. Pp. 346. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

The fact that this autobiography from the French is published anonymously, and that even the name of the translator is a secret, piques curiosity. The reader, however, will feel that the journal might never have been penned had the author thought there was a possibility of its reaching the public eye. The recital of the earlier years of the recluse is uninteresting—we would almost say stupid. It records the experiences of a young Scotchman, educated above his station, during his travels on the Continent with the son of his benefactor. The study of sociological problems and the growth of an unrequited love form the principal incidents of this part of the story.

With the writer's removal to America and his absorbing interest in Thoreau, begins a new phase of his existence. In a lonely hut on the Pacific Coast he resolves to order his life according to the dictates of Nature, only to find that, even in this isolated spot, he can not wholly break loose from the ties of the outside world. A second love, more disastrous and tragic than the first, threatens to overwhelm him. Resolute philosopher that he is, he forces himself to learn the most important lesson of life—that pain and renunciation are a necessary means of growth.

The events of these later years are given with detailed accuracy and unsparing frankness. Dramatic, forceful moments are not wanting, but a tone of self-sufficiency disagreeably obtrudes itself at times. That a normal, less self-centered life would have been more productive of far-reaching good is the obvious conclusion.

Antander, John W. The Apostle of Alaska. 12mo, pp. 395. Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

Mr. Antander has here written in a clear and business-like way the career of one of those early missionaries to the uncivilized Indians whose life was as romantic as it was successful. William Duncan spent fifty years among the Indians in British Columbia and Alaska. His call is thus dramatically described: The Church Missionary Society "did not have the proper missionary to send" when means and an opening were afforded them.

"Then some one modestly whispered the name of Duncan . . . Young Duncan was sent for. He soon approached the president of Highbury College [where he was studying].

" 'Duncan!' said he, pointing on a map hanging on the wall, to a point away up near to the northwestern extremity of the American continent, 'the society contemplates opening a mission at this point, among one of the most savage tribes of Indians of the Northwest coast. . . . Will you go?'

" 'I will go wherever I am sent, sir,' was the instant response.

" 'But the missionary who goes must sail next Tuesday.'

" 'I can go in an hour if it is necessary, sir!' "

He went and this volume tells how he converted, reformed, and civilized the Tsimshean Indians, how he directed them in trade and industry. Boat-building and sawmilling and salmon-canning followed the track of his peaceful teaching under whose influence the warpath was abandoned. The author has enriched his book with studies in Indian mythology which with its wild legends has now passed away under the better teaching of the Christian schoolmaster and pastor. The volume is profusely illustrated.

Arnold, Channing, and **Frost,** Frederick J. Tabor. The American Egypt. A Record of Travel in Yucatan. Illustrated. 8vo. pp. 391. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3. net.

Baker, Etta Anthony. The Girls of Fairmount. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 295. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Bangs, John Kendrick. The Real Thing and Three Other Farces. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 135. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.

From Henderson's "Lady of the Old Regime."

MADAME, MOTHER OF THE REGENT.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. Double Play. A Story of School and Baseball. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Barine, Arvède. Madame, Mother of the Regent. Translated by Jeanne Mairet. 8vo, pp. 346. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Henderson, Ernest F. A Lady of the Old Régime. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: The Macmillan Co.

We have here, published within almost a week of one another, two books on the same historical personage—that Madame who was the one Madame of her time, the widow of Louis XIV.'s only brother. Arvède Barine, author of the first book named above, is one of those French historians who combine picturesqueness of style, psychological insight, and keen sympathy with indefatigable industry, learning, and conscientiousness. Perhaps we may style the present volume an account of the court of Versailles, with Louis XIV. as the protagonist and Madame as the chorus of the drama.

Madame came to Paris fresh from much more natural and simpler surroundings. She was the rustic to whom all things in the city were new. Yet she had not only the shrewdness and curiosity that belonged to her quasi, rusticity, she had also the warm heart, the kind manner, and often the sharp tongue that characterize the frank and outspoken nature. To her Madame de Maintenon was an "old nuisance." Louis XIV., however, was her idol, and even after the death of her husband, when she might have returned to her native country, she preferred to linger around the court of France and to make many observations on the comedies that were being enacted there. She gives the following characteristic account of her widow's weeds:

"Yesterday I had to receive the King and Queen of England in a most absurd costume. I had a white band over my forehead; over the band a cap tied under the chin; over the cap a *cornette* [a headdress]; above that a linen veil, pinned to the shoulders, and forming a train seven ells long; on my body a long gown of black cloth with sleeves falling on the wrists and trimmed with *hermine*, two hands wide; another band of *hermine*, of the same width, going from the collar to the bottom of the skirt; a sash of black crépon falling in front to the floor, and an *hermine* train seven ells in length. In this apparel I was stretched upon a black bed, in a black room where the floor was covered with black and the windows draped with black, my train well spread out with *hermine* on the top. In the room were a great candelabra with twelve lighted candles and ten or twelve more candles on the mantelpiece."

And this was in August! Part of the costume Madame sensibly discarded and Saint-Simon reproaches her with taking etiquette too lightly, for she went everywhere, "without a cloak, without a band, which, according to her, gave her a headache." Her admiration for the King is shown in the way in which she sought consolation in her widowhood, for she writes, "My greatest consolation is the King's favor, which continues. His Majesty . . . took me out driving with him." She hated the "hermit's life" of her mourning and rejoiced at the King's declared wish that she should "live as do the others and not be a recluse." She went with the King to a hunt; she attended the representation of a "holy tragedy" in the rooms of Madame de Maintenon; yet she maintained her old, plain, German habits of devotion. "I generally rise at nine," she says, "I say my prayers, after which I read three chapters in the Bible, from the Old Testament, then a psalm, and a chapter of the New Testament."

Arvède Barine, while giving us in this book a vivid idea of the jealousies, intrigues, frivolities, and social cruelties of the court of Louis XIV., points out how this era was the beginning of the end. To quote one passage:

"God knows, the sky was becoming darker every day. The terrible days of Louis XIV. had come with their accompanying sorrows, their repeated and cruel humiliations. On the battle-field his generals were beaten so grievously as to humble the King's pride. In Italy, in Germany, in Flanders, were names of disaster—Turin, Hochstedt, Ramillies."

Then came the straitness of money in 1709. The treasury was empty and money was so rare that Louis XIV. and his

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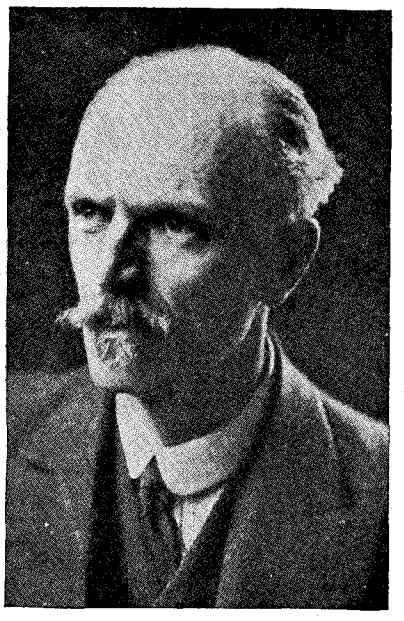


MAURICE HEWLETT,
Whose new book, "Open Country," has just been published.

courtiers sent their plate to the Mint. What was the condition of the poor of Paris is illustrated by the following incident related in one of Madame's letters, dated the winter of 1709:

"A poor woman stole a loaf of bread at a market. The baker ran after her. She burst into tears, saying, "If you knew my misery you would not take it from me. I have three little naked children without fire or bread. They cry with hunger. I could not endure it any longer, that is why I stole this loaf.' The magistrate to whom she had been taken said, 'Be careful what you say, for I mean to accompany you.' And he did. On entering the room he saw three little children, covered only with a few rags, huddled together and shivering. He asked the eldest, 'Where is your father?' The child answered, 'Behind the door.' The magistrate went to see what the man was doing behind the door. He had hanged himself."

Such was the writing on the wall for the French monarchy. M. Barine's book is most interesting, altho the translator does not appear to have been born under the star of Addison, or exactly to the idiom of Addison, the translator makes herself intelligible. The portraits are excellent and numerous. The work is a valuable addition to the history of social life in France during the age of Molière.

Mr. Henderson, the author of the second of these books on Madame, is an American who has written other books on historical themes. His present volume is an entertaining and judicious compilation, in which he has permitted the heroine of the tale, so far as possible, to speak for herself. It is pleasant to think that, in so artificial an era, an era of decadence in which violent changes might be predicted, there lived so strong, sane, and guileless a spirit. Madame remained "a child of nature to the end." Elizabeth Charlotte was the daughter of the Elector Charles Louis and was eventually married to Monsieur, the brother of Louis XIV. Her husband's true style was "Philip, by the grace of God son of France, only brother of the King, Duke of Orleans, etc."

She was a strong and original character, and her sudden appearance at the court of Versailles gave her an opportunity of observing and to some extent influencing a society at once most corrupt and the most exquisitely refined. Her early childhood was passed in the castle of Heidelberg and in the isolation of those early days "she roamed over the hills and through the forest and earned the nickname of *Rauschenblattknechtchen*, or sprite of the rustling leaves." In fact she was, as few princesses are, "a child of nature." We can imagine this "child of nature" making her appearance at the court of Louis XIV. Speaking of the splendid palace at Versailles she writes to a friend, "I prefer the trees and earth to the grandest palace, and a kitchen garden to the most elaborate one with marble fountains." The writer of this book takes occasion to give a full account of the various parts of Versailles illustrated with pictures new and old, mostly photographs of contemporaneous prints. How Madame comported herself amid the gaieties of the palace may be judged from the following lively account of her part in a masked ball:

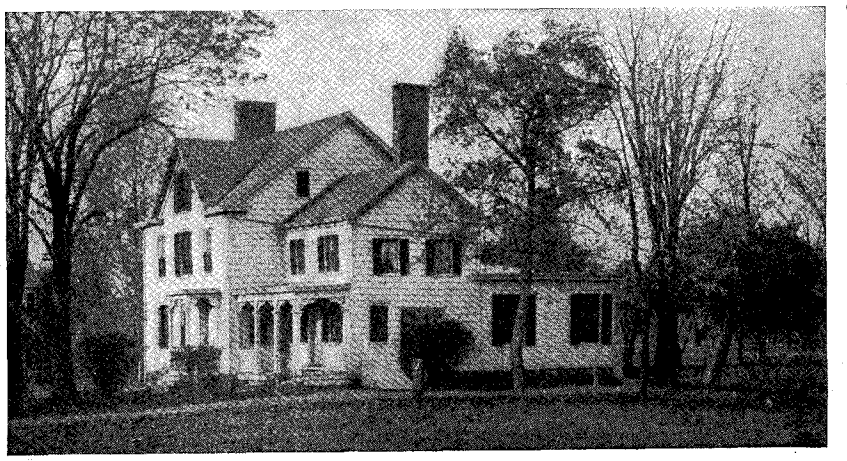
"The other day I, too, had to put on a mask in my old age [she was then about thirty]. My whole disguise was a piece of green silk. I bound it to a forked stick surmounted by a great rose of ribbon. The silk was open from the head to below the waist. I got inside with all my clothes, tied it round my neck, and took the stick in my hand. My figure could not be seen, and because of the height, I seemed thin. I made the King quite impatient, for, whenever he looked at me, I lowered the stick, as if courtseying. He was finally really vexed, and asked the Duchesse de Bourgogne, 'Who is that tall mask who bows to me every moment?' She laughed, and at length said, 'It is Madame.' I thought the King would have laughed himself sick."

At a court where the Queen, Maria Theresa, a Spanish infanta, who "frequently ate garlic," was a complete nonentity, Madame naturally found her associates among the women who were really making the social history of the day, Madame de la Vallière, Madame de Ludres, Madame de Montespan, Madame de Fontanges. With Madame de la Vallière she formed a great friendship. Among the many piquant anecdotes contained in her letters is one which illustrates the Turk-like cruelty of the King toward his favorites, especially toward La Vallière, who eventually retired to a nunnery:

"He used to pass through La Vallière's chamber to go to Montespan's and one day, at the instigation of the latter, he threw a little spaniel, which he had named 'Malice,' at the Duchesse de la Vallière, saying, 'There, Madame, is your companion; that's all.'"

The wits of the day made a satirical epitaph over Madame, "Here lies idleness, the mother of vice." If Madame did nothing, she at any rate was something. She lived uncontaminated by the court, a keen, sensible, and observant lady, whose letters give us a most vivid idea of the scenes and personages amid which she lived.

MRS. HENRY DUDENEY,
Whose new book, "Trespass," has just been published.



From Parker's "Reminiscences of Grover Cleveland."

THE MANSE AT CALDWELL, N. J., THE BIRTHPLACE OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

Benson, Ramsey. Melchisedic. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. The Island of Regeneration. A Story of What Ought to be. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Brainerd, Eveline Warner [Compiler]. Great Hymns of the Middle Ages. Frontispiece. 32mo, pp. 122. New York: Century Co.

Brown, Abbie Farwell, and **Bell,** James Mackintosh. Tales of the Red Children. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 125. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Camp, Walter. Jack Hall at Yale. A Football Story. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 297. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Castle, Agnes and Egerton. Diamond Cut Paste. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 369. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Denslow, W. W. When I Grow Up. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Century Co. $1 net.

Du Bois, Mary Constance. The Lass of the Silver Sword. Pp. 418. New York: Century Co.

This story of boarding-school life will please younger readers as well as those mothers who

(*Continued on page 686.*)

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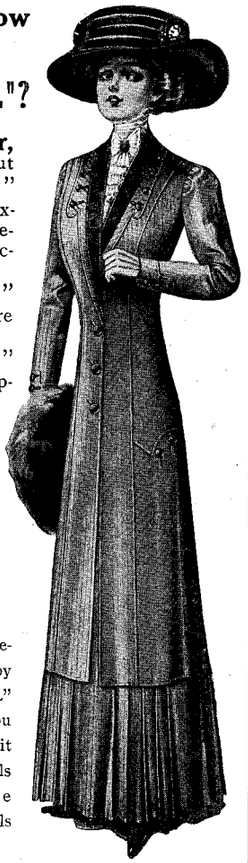

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 684)

have not outgrown the memory of the magic period of girlhood. The "Lass" is Jean Lennox, who founds an order among her classmates similar to those of the knights of old. The symbol chosen is the sword named "Caritas" which Jean explains is not "the falling-in-love kind of love, but the other kind, the higher sort of love, which means charity and kind-heartedness." The adversaries the girls pledge themselves to combat are the foes of right living and thinking—selfishness, meanness, and other human weaknesses. Jean, the head of the order, is an authoress in embryo who, through diffidence and sensitiveness, has suffered much at the hands of the other girls. The account of her journal, revealing the outpourings of a true heroine-worshiper, is written with considerable sympathy and understanding. From the frolics of school life the scene shifts to the girls' camping-out experiences, including frequent picnics, boat races, and a forest festival which proves a genuine midsummer day's dream. The book has a healthy tone sure to appeal to wide-awake young people.

Eastman, Charles A., and **Eastman,** Elaine Goodale. Wigwam Evenings. Sioux Folk Tales Retold. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 253. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Futrelle, Jacques. The Diamond Master. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 212. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Gilder, Richard Watson. Lincoln the Leader and Lincoln's Genius for Expression. 16mo, pp. 107. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

Hamilton, James Shelley. The New Sophomore. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Hayens, Herbert. The Red Caps of Lyons. A Story of the French Revolution. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Headland, Isaac Taylor. Court Life in China. The Capital, Its Officials and People. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50 net.

Hichens, Robert. Bella Donna. A Novel. 12mo, pp. 537. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Hingston, W. E. Forgeries and False Entries. 12mo, pp. 249. Boston: Roxburgh Publishing Co. $1.

Mr. Hingston is professionally an expert examiner into disputed writings, documents, false entries, questioned book accounts, etc. He has had an experience of thirty years in this work, including nine years of court experience. The book is likely to prove useful to investors and occasional speculators in the stock market, who are often led astray by an alluring prospectus. While in this way it is a practical work, much of it has also the attractiveness of a detective story. The examples given of raised checks and crooked bank reports are interesting. Experts have recently received some hard knocks from the fact of their disagreement in lunacy cases as well as in matters which involve the identification of handwriting. Mr. Hingston has thus much to say upon this point:

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Hird, Frank. The Deeper Stain. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Hodges, George. The Garden of Eden. Stories from the First Nine Books of the Old Testament. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 202. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Olin, Helen R. The Women of a State University. An Illustration of the Working of Coeducation in the Middle West. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Oppenheim, E. Phillips. Jeanne of the Marshes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 382. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Palmer, George Herbert. Ethical and Moral Instruction in Schools. 16mo, pp. 54. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 35 cents net.

Parker, George F. Recollections of Grover Cleveland. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Century Co.

Mr. Parker will be remembered as the editor of a collection of Mr. Cleveland's writings and speeches, published in 1891, and as the author of a biography of him issued during the campaign of 1892. He was afterward engaged in the consular service. More recently he has been living in New York.

The matter in the present volume has already in part been made public in magazine form—but only in small part. Mr. Cleveland's entire life is treated, but of the early part down to his election as President only an outline is given; this embraces some sixty pages only. "I have not painted a portrait," says Mr. Parker, "I have only made studies." He has aimed to give his readers "some conception of the steadiness and nobility of a Great Public Character, as it presented itself to me during the changes of twenty years." In this endeavor Mr. Parker has achieved a real success. He has not aimed to produce a book of memoirs in the ordinary sense—that is, a book of lively anecdotes and personal descriptions—but rather to make a serious contribution to knowledge of an eventful time and a remarkable man.

Pemberton, Max. The Fortunate Prisoner. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 363. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. The Oath of Allegiance. Pp. 373. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

The most characteristic qualities of this latest collection of short stories by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps are depth and seriousness. Whatever may be urged against the strain of sadness that pervades them, or their ofttimes unsatisfying endings, this much must be conceded,—they reveal a true understanding and interpretation of life.

There is no wide range of themes. The sanctity of the marriage-tie with its attendant duties and sacrifices comes in for extended treatment. The marital relation as a hard, but by no means unlovely, bond is the idea emphasized. "Covered Embers" relates the unavailing efforts of a middle-aged couple to secure a divorce. "His Soul to Keep" illustrates the truth that a good woman's influence over her husband is beyond computation, while "The Sacred Fire" and "A Sacrament" teach that the obligations of even the most disappointing marriage can not be easily dissolved. Besides these stories of married lovers, there is a charming sketch en-

(Continued on page 688)

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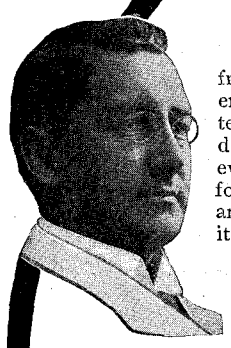

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(*Continued from page 686*)

titled "The Autobiography of Aureola," which tells of the fruitful life of a gentle-souled spinster who had no time to prepare for death. The tale from which the book derives its title concerns a soldier's sweetheart who made the unusual choice of keeping faith with the dead rather than accepting a living love.

The author writes of life as she sees it. Not by the presentation of the unusual or startling does she achieve success, but by the ability to show that even the most commonplace existence is pregnant with meaning.

Smith, F. Hopkinson. Forty Minutes Late. Pp. 224. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

That F. Hopkinson Smith is a versatile genius has long been recognized. He can paint a picture or write a book with equal ease. In this volume of short stories studio experiences are given first place, showing that the painter has by no means been lost in the author. Of this character is "Fiddles," a half-humorous, half-pathetic sketch of a vagabond adventurer, and "The Man in the High-Water Boots," a picturesque biography of a fellow artist.

The other stories include "A List to Starboard," which furnishes an interesting bit of character-study, and "The Little Gray Lady," as dainty and delicate a love-story as one could wish. It is surprizing that the book should take its name from the tale entitled "Forty Minutes Late," for, in our opinion, it is the least meritorious story in the collection.

Mr. Smith has traveled far for his material, hence he has a wide range of characters and scenes. He has the true artist's propensity for depicting Bohemian life and seems never so happy as when lost in some out-of-the-way nook in the Old World.

Smith, Gertrude. When Roggie and Reggie were Five. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 168. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.30 net.

Spingarn, J. E. Critical Essays of the Seventeenth Century. Vol. III. 1685–1700. 12mo, pp. 376. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Stedman, Douglas C. The Story of Hereward. The Champion of England. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 net.

Stoddard, Florence Jackson. As Old as the Moon. Cuban Legends: Folklore of the Antilles. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 205. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Stuart, Ruth McEnery. Carlotta's Intended. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 102. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Stuart, Ruth McEnery. Aunt Amity's Silver Wedding and Other Stories. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 228. New York: Century Co. $1.

Sutcliffe, Halliwell. Priscilla of the Good Intent. A Romance of the Grey Fells. 12mo, pp. 371. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Vance, Wilson. Big John Baldwin. Extracts from the Journal of an Officer of Cromwell's Army recording some of his experiences at the Court of Charles I. and subsequently at that of the Lord Protector and on the Fields of Love and War and finally in the Colony of Virginia, edited with sparing hand. 12mo, pp. 375. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Von Hutten, Bettina. Beechy or the Lordship of Love. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 381. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Warbasse, James Peter. Medical Sociology. 8vo, pp. 355. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a sensible and well-written volume, intended to popularize medicine so far as relates to the personal preservation of health. It is the spirit of the times to abhor mysteries, and the profession and practise of medicine have long been far too

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Warner, Anne. Your Child and Mine. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 314. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Weikel, Anna Hamlin. Betty Baird's Golden Year. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 306. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Wendell, Barrett. The Mystery of Education and Other Academic Performances. 12mo, pp. 264. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas, and **Smith,** Nora Archibald. Tales of Wonder. A Fourth Fairy Book. 12mo, pp. 440. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Worth, Nicholas. The Southerner. A Novel. 12mo, pp. 424. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

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In a handy wooden trough,
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Until it's done enough.
The swing hangs from the bough,
The wind dies to a sough,
The rocks are lined with chough,
All seated on the clough.
The sportsman swims his shough
In waters of the lough;
That late were high and rough,
But now are just a slough.

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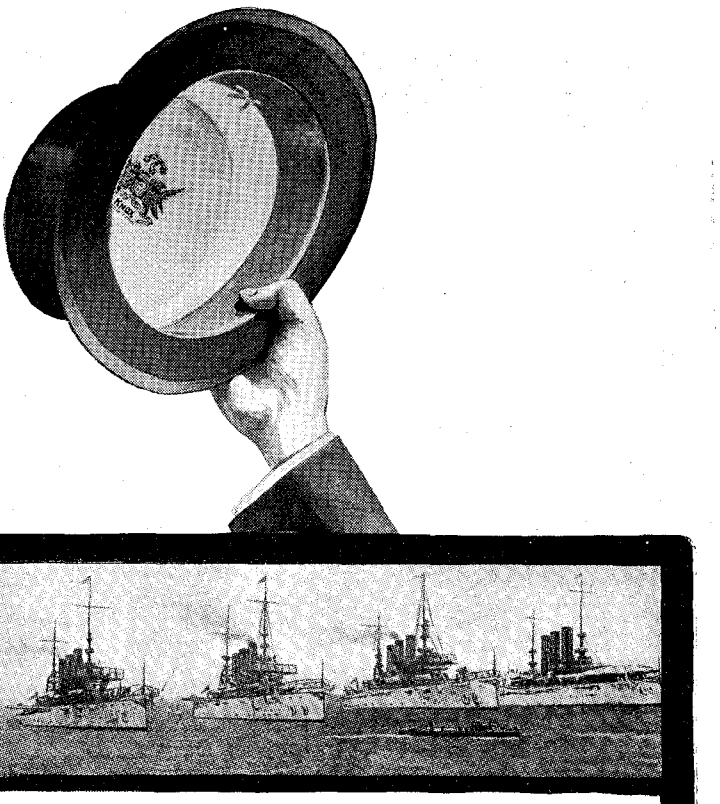
"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with one of sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, make a delicious morning meal, which invigorates me for the day's business." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



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The above is an exact reproduction of President Roosevelt's hand with his **Knox Hat** in it as he waved Godspeed from the deck of the yacht Algonquin on Dec. 16, 1907, to the American Battleship fleet as it started on its wonderful trip around the world under the command of Admiral Evans, in the presence of fifty thousand cheering Americans.

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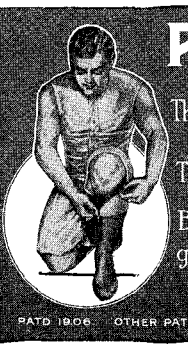

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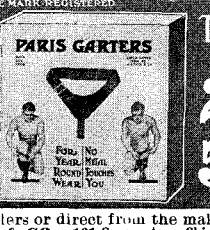

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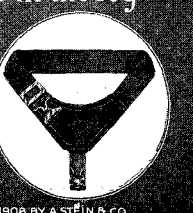

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If cigars and chest are not up to your expectations, send them back at our expense and we will refund your money *without question.*

Send us $3.50 and we will ship you 50 Sargent Perfectos and the Cigar Chest.

If you order 100 cigars, price $7.00, we will prepay express charges on cigars and chest, *anywhere in the United States.*

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CURRENT POETRY

OUR current nature poetry has been touched by the frost and here and there in the magazines we are met by a glowing bit of autumnal color. The season is introduced pleasantly and gracefully by Edith Livingston Smith in the October number of *Harper's Bazar.*

A Fancy

BY EDITH LIVINGSTON SMITH

Above the Birches were dreams adrift,
For spent was the bright October day;
The flight of the homing birds was swift
And I drank of wonder upon my way—
Drank the draft from a wind-tossed cup
With soul athrill and with thirst akeen,
While the sky in the east held darkening clouds
And the sky in the west the sunset sheen.

The whispering Birches saw her first—
The Autumn Nymph with her rustling feet—
The Frost had wounded her glowing heart,
But she spoke us, fair, as she passed us, fleet;
To her we lifted our gold-red cups:
"Here's to the maid who can smile and die!"
Then we watched her enter the painted wood,
The affrighted Birches—the Wind—and I.

A second edition of "A Round of Rimes" (Little, Brown & Company) by Denis A. McCarthy has appeared. This is a cheerful book of verse that does not tax the reader with involved Miltonic harmonies, but readily sings itself in an easy and obvious rhythm. It is interesting to note the comparative absence of the minor strain. Mr. McCarthy has no doubt been influenced by the jaunty optimism of the Americans and it is only in the poems written in the author's native dialect that we find those overtones of wistfulness and sentiment which we have grown to associate with Celtic poetry. "Sweet is Tipperary" is easily the most attractive and tuneful poem in this volume.

Ah, Sweet is Tipperary

BY DENIS A. MCCARTHY

Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the springtime of the year,
When the hawthorn's whiter than the snow,
When the feather folk assemble and the air is all a-tremble
With their singing and their winging to and fro;
When queenly Slieve-na-mon puts her verdant vesture on,
And smiles to hear the news the breezes bring;
When the sun begins to glance on the rivulets that dance—
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring!

Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the springtime of the year,
When the mists are rising from the lea,
When the Golden Vale is smiling with a beauty all beguiling
And the Suir goes crooning to the sea;
When the shadows and the showers only multiply the flowers
That the lavish hand of May will fling;
When in unfrequented ways, fairy music softly plays—
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring!

Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the springtime of the year,
When life like the year is young,
When the soul is just awaking like a lily blossom breaking,
And love words linger on the tongue;
When the blue of Irish skies is the hue of Irish eyes,
And love dreams cluster and cling
Round the heart and round the brain, half of pleasure, half of pain—
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MR. TAFT'S UNDERGROUND TRIP

WHILE all of the President's Western speeches have shown deep thought, perhaps the deepest of all were during his visit to the Leonard Copper Mines at Butte, Montana, 1,200 feet below the surface. The following account of how Mr. Taft won the "presidential underground record" is taken from a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

The elevator used by the President and his party consisted of a small steel-doored square cage in three decks. The lower of these was loaded first, then the second, and lastly the President got into the topmost one, accompanied by John Hays Hammond and others. There was a sheer drop of 800 feet to the first level.

The electric lights at this gallery, leading away from the shaft, were but a blur. After this the levels came at intervals of 100 feet. Despite the assurance of the mine officers that they made from 20 to 30 trips a day down the shaft, at a speed which relegated the President's drop to a snail's pace in comparison, the descent through the first 500 feet of the inky darkness was nerve-shaking to the nervous ones in the party.

The descent occupied two and one-half minutes, and during the journey there was nothing but blackness and silence.

At the 1,200-foot level the two lower cages dropped by the opening to allow the President to step out first. It was still inky dark and gruesome to those below, when at last there came the cheery voice of the President from the level, calling to some of the newspaper men who were accompanying him on the trip.

"How are you fellows down there?" he inquired.

There were still 600 feet of blackness below the cage and, "We'd kind o' like to get out," was the reply.

"Well, I don't know so much about that," called the President. "I think I got you safe where I want you at last."

The opening of the level had been decorated with bunting and along the gallery the ordinary incandescent bulbs lighting the passage had given place to more bulbs of red, white, and blue. The walk through the crosscut to the ore vein was about a quarter of a mile. Through the darker places the President helped to light the way with his electric lantern, while the other members of the party carried candles.

The President was amazed to encounter two sleek-looking horses in comfortable stalls at one point of the

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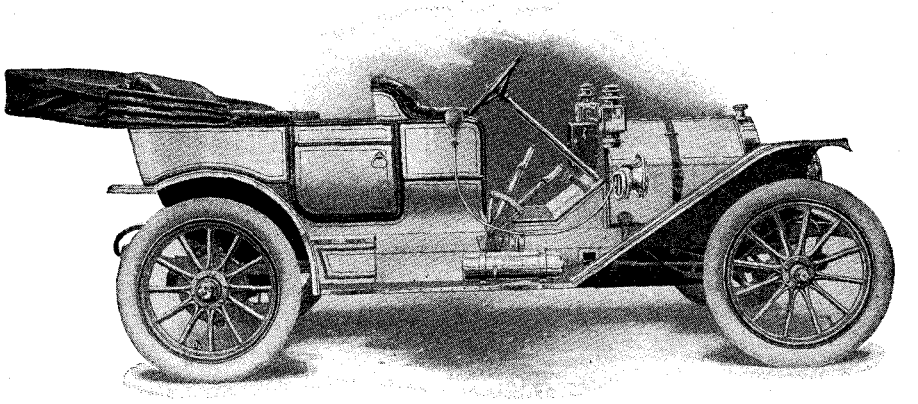
"My attention having been drawn to Postum, I began its use on leaving off the coffee, and it gives me pleasure to testify to its value. I find it a delicious beverage; like it just as well as I did coffee, and during the years that I have used Postum I have been free from the distressing symptoms that accompanied the use of coffee. The nervousness has entirely disappeared, and I am as steady of hand as a boy of 25, though I am more than 92 years old. I owe all this to Postum." "There's a Reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Grocers sell.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



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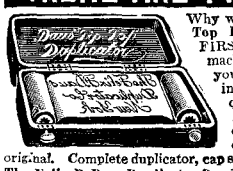

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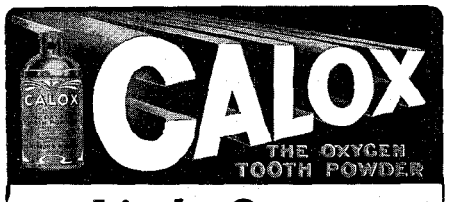

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trip, and his inquiries brought out the information that every two or three years the animals are taken to the surface for a year's vacation on a ranch that is called "the horses' heaven." Precautions are taken to protect the horses from blindness when they are brought to the surface after long service below.

Past the powerful pumps, where he shook hands with the men in charge, the President was taken at last into a drift where a drill was at work. The whole method of copper mining was explained to the President.

The upward journey in the cages, with a 6,500-horse-power engine pulling at the cables, was accomplished in just half the time occupied in the descent. The speed made the inexperienced gasp.

THE VERSATILE ALFONSO

If the present King of Spain should ever find himself in the army of the unemployed, he might be able to earn his daily bread by his own hands. *M. A. P.* (London) tells the two following incidents illustrating the versatility of the young monarch:

A week or two ago, while King Alfonso and Queen Ena were motoring some miles outside Madrid, the royal car suddenly went wrong. The chauffeur vainly endeavored to set the machinery in motion, and it looked very much like the King and Queen having to wait until an expert arrived on the scene, or another vehicle was brought to the rescue. Not regarding the prospect as particularly favorable, King Alfonso jumped out of the car, and in no time was on hands and knees examining the state of affairs underneath. Presently, covered with oil and grime, he emerged and laughingly observed, "I think it will go now." And "go" it did. A few days afterward, while discussing the Barcelona riots, Queen Ena, in the course of conversation, remarked, "Well, if anything very dreadful did happen to the throne, my husband could always earn his living as a mechanic."

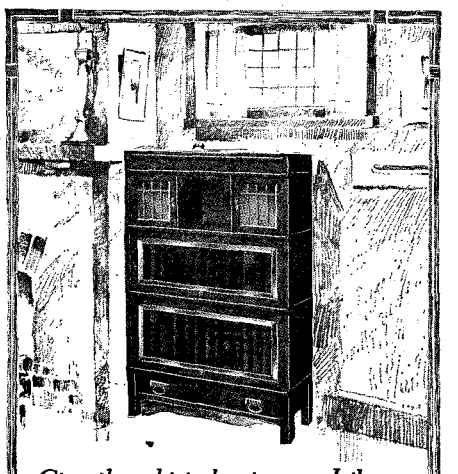
While on the subject of King Alfonso's versatility, it is not generally known that his Majesty is an expert typist and shorthand writer. Toward the end of last year it came to the young monarch's ears that his private secretary was terribly overworked, working very often far into the night. An assistant was suggested, but the secretary thought he would rather be alone. "Oh well," said the King, "I must help you all I can myself." And under his secretary's tuition, he soon made himself proficient in the intricacies of the twin arts, with the result that it is now no infrequent sight to see the King tapping the keys of a typewriting-machine with the swiftness and ease of a professional.

HARRY WHITNEY'S ARCTIC HUNT

When Harry Whitney was interviewed in New Haven after his return from Arctic regions, he resolutely avoided any mention of Polar discovery or controversy, but talked freely about his own experiences in the North. "The long Arctic winter," he said, "is terrible. Why, for 100 days it is pitch dark! There is the pale Arctic moon, of course, but the depression of the long night is something to be remembered, I can tell you." Of his hunting Mr. Whitney said, as quoted in the New York *Sun:*

I went north mainly to hunt musk-oxen, but also had good luck with other kinds of Arctic game, the polar bear, the seal, the walrus, white bear, and whale. As far as hunting went I was very successful, but to some sportsmen shooting this game might seem cold, tame work. Of these specimens of game the only exciting or dangerous to hunt are the bear and the walrus.

A number of sportsmen who have been north before have remained on the ship. They shoot the bear from the ship at first sighting. It is much more exciting to hunt the bear with the Eskimos away from the ship. The bear is a great wanderer and stays away out on the frozen ice hunting seal for food. While we were hunting one day we came across a large white whale on a humble glacier. Two bears were eating him, and how they managed to drag him on the ice I do not understand.



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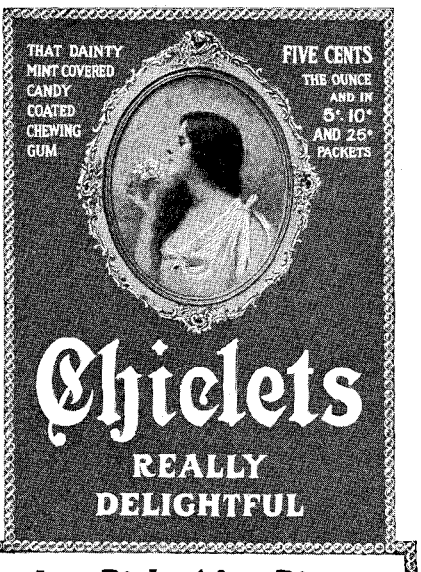
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The scent of the bear over the track he has traveled on the ice lasts for ten to fifteen hours, so that a team of dogs crossing the track can take up the trail at once. The minute they do take up the scent they are off on a dead run and will follow the trail for miles if the ice is such that they can travel. As soon as the bear is sighted the Eskimos begin to cut two or three dogs loose from the sledge and they will round up the animal in a short time. Then the hunter jumps off the sledge and runs to within twenty or thirty yards of the bear and has a fine chance to shoot him.

Most of my bear-hunting was done during the long dark night by moonlight, and it really is a wonderful sight as one dashes between the icebergs and islands of ice with scenery and light changing every few minutes. The temperature is so low, 30 to 40 degrees below zero, that as soon as a bear is killed it is necessary to skin him at once, otherwise in a short time he would freeze so that we could do nothing with him.

There are no people in the world who can do it quicker and better than the Eskimos. They rip off the skin, leaving on it all the fat possible. Then they fold it in the shape of the sledge on which it is to be cut, and by the time it is there it has already begun to freeze. I went to Ellesmere Land just for bear-hunting.

The musk-oxen are tame shooting when you get among them. They are easily killed. I feel the hardships and severe cold I had to put up with getting them well worth going through. As soon as a bunch of musk-oxen is sighted the dogs are cut loose and in a short while the whole bunch will back up against a boulder or form a half moon with their heads all out. Whenever a dog gets too close one of them will charge. They never take their eyes off the dogs and a man can go as he wishes to them.

The heads are massive and heavy, making it impossible to get many of them on a sledge. The taste as a food is as fine as any wild game I have ever eaten.

THE FIRST PARACHUTE DROP

In these days when practical aeronautics seems to be assured, it is difficult to realize that the first parachute leap from a balloon was made less than twenty-five years ago. The credit for this feat, according to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, belongs to Thomas Baldwin. Of the origin and first test of this spectacular feature of ballooning we read:

Two wire-rope walkers stood by a window of a fifth-floor room in a New Orleans hotel one spring morning in 1884 and fastened together the four corners of a tissue-paper napkin. A cork was attached by a thread to where the napkin corners met, and the contrivance was released out into the balmy air. First it rose slightly, then careened across to the opposite side of the street, struck an eddy, whirled around a few times, and softly dropt to the ground.

The young men who made the experiment were Samuel and Thomas Baldwin, left orphans in their boyhood.

As they made their way to the Pacific Coast, after the napkin test at New Orleans, they tried to interest parties in the various towns through which they passed, promising if they would furnish a balloon they would leap from it with an umbrella, the "angels" to receive half the proceeds. But no one could be found who wanted to encourage such a foolhardy enterprise.

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Gilbert Parker

Brain Workers

more than others, consume such a large amount of nerve tissue that Nature is often "hard put" to recreate in sufficient quantities.

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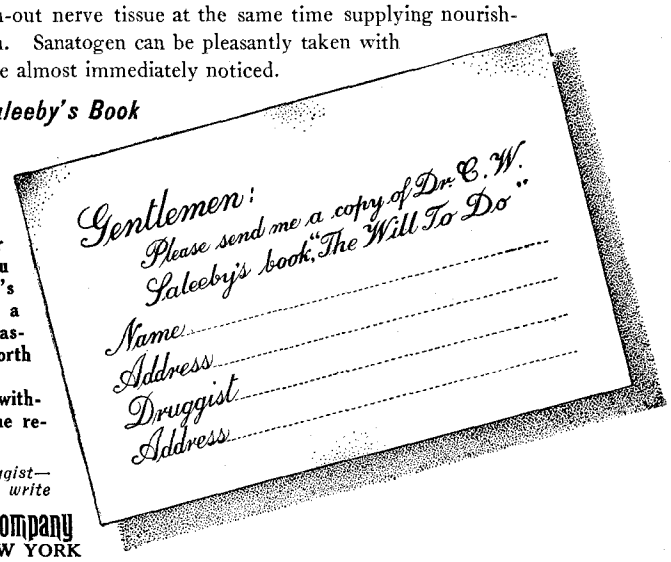

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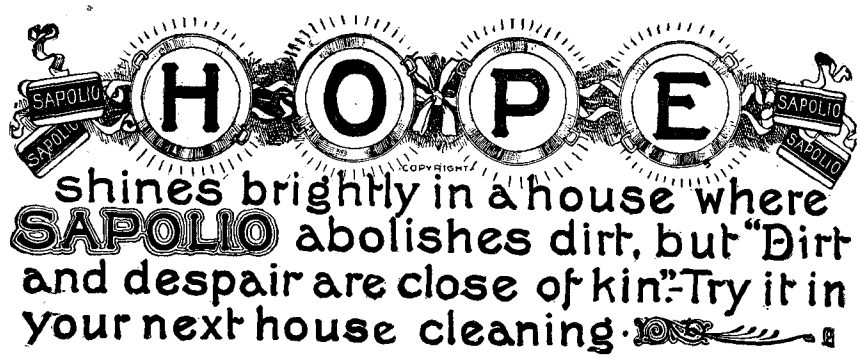

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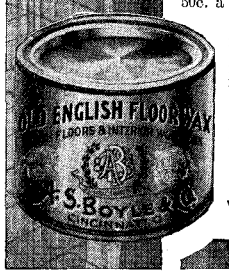

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January, 1885, found the Baldwin brothers in California, cutting monkey shines on a wire stretched from the Cliff House to Seal Rocks, a distance of 650 feet. The resort was thronged with pleasure-seekers. In the park a man was giving ascensions in a captive balloon. The sport was only interesting to those making the ascent and did not attract much attention.

It was suggested by the Baldwins that if the balloonist were to voyage upward a mile or two in his airship and then drop to the ground he might stimulate business. The aeronaut laughed and said he did not care to pay the price.

But he was a good-natured fellow, and said if the rope-walkers wanted to do a fool stunt like that they could use his balloon.

The Baldwins prepared a parachute and first tried it, ballasted with sand bags, and dropt from a high cliff. It didn't look like the bags were bumped very hard when they struck the ground, and Tom was awarded the honor of making the first real trial of the parachute as an adjunct to ballooning. The undertaking was extensively advertised, and all San Francisco turned out to see a man commit suicide.

The big gas bag traveled a mile upward before Tom cut the parachute loose. He decided if the experiment didn't work he wouldn't be any more dead from a mile than from a couple of hundred feet. The broad silk cover opened out gracefully, and the air navigator started slowly toward the earth.

Then something happened on which neither Tom nor his brother had calculated, in spite of their careful study of the subject. The big parasol began to oscillate viciously. Tom clung for dear life to his frail support, and accomplished successfully the first parachute leap in America.

THE SURNAMES OF OUR SIRES

IN a volume recently issued by the Census Bureau at Washington entitled, "A Century of Population Growth in the United States, 1790–1900," the New York *Sun* finds much matter that is entertaining as well as instructive. "This first deviation of the Census Bureau from the straight path of its proper functions" consists of an enumeration with some attempt at a classification of the surnames of white Americans in the year 1790. After calling attention to the fact that almost all the surnames were of British origin, and that the place of honor was held by "33,245 persons of the name of Smith," followed at some distance by 19,175 Browns, the *Sun* remarks:

Some classification of the names according to meaning was necessary, and that adopted is perhaps as serviceable as any. In a footnote a great many of these names are arranged methodically, and some curious samples of these we offer for inspection:

From Food and Eating: Soup, Oyster, Pork, Stew, Gravy, Tripe, Liver, Hash, Goodbread, Mush, Tea, Hunger, Lard.

Drink: Brandy, Goodrum, Grapewine, Negus, Punch, Freshwater, Booze.

Clothing: Petticoat, Frill, Shoe, Shirts, Jumpers, Overall, Socks, Whitecotton.

Human Characteristics: Landmiser, Pettyfool, Fakes, Kicker, Cusser, Gump, Madsavage, Daft, Thirst, Smell, Fuss, Fury, Gushing, Literal, Naughty; Coldbath, Towel, Soap; Fatyouwant, Measels, Gripe, Blister; Wrists, Gullets; Grunts, Yells, Smacks.

Property: Gutters, Lath, Shelf, Snuffer, Forks, Spoons, Mug, Tubs, Husks, Gum.

Nature: Ditch, Taterfield, Woodendyke, Soot, Caraway, Barnthistle, Toadvine, Rottenberry, Damp, Dismal, Slush, Coldair, Redheifer, Pup, Middecalf, Geese, Hoofs.

Death and Time: Vaults, Mummy, Demon; Tewday, Lunch, Supper.

Many of these names have clearly degenerated from nobler forms, which would remove them from the categories in which they are placed, but the census has not turned to derivation as yet. Among the unusual names and queer combinations many must have been a burden to their bearers in life:

Beersticker, Cathole, Coldflesh, Fryover, Goosehorn, Hogmire, Hungerpealer, Huntsucker, Lookinbill, Partneck, Spitsnoggle, Stophell, Sydebottom, Tallowback, and Willibother.

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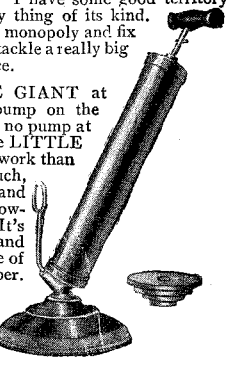

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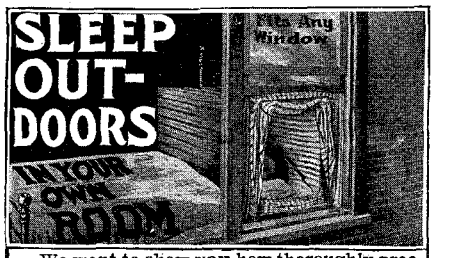

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It would be a pity if some of these should wholly die. Among the Americans enumerated in the 1790 census were:

Peter Wentup, Barbary Staggers, Preserved Taft, Wanton Bump, Sermon Coffin, Boston Frog, Jemima Crysick, Anguish Lemmon, Thomas Gabtale, Booze Still, Over Jordan, Cutlip Hoof, Hannah Cheese, and Mercy Pepper.

TALES OF JOHN A. JOHNSON

PERHAPS the prevailing feeling in Minnesota toward the late Governor Johnson may be pretty well indicated by the reply made by a Swedish lumberman to a traveler who tried to draw out his political views, "Ay tank ay vote for Yon Yonson. He bin gude man." In his home town of St. Peter, "where every man, woman, and child loved and respected him," many amusing incidents are remembered of Johnson's early career. Some of these are told as follows by the New York *Tribune*:

Young Johnson's aptitude for leadership first made itself manifest when as a youngster of fourteen he compelled his mother, much against her will, to stop taking washing. He announced that he was earning enough to support her, and she was obliged to yield. From that day forth John was the recognized head of the family. And the boy fully realized the need of settling down to serious business. One of his early employers tells of finding John in front of a store one evening standing unresisting while several urchins called him names and threatened more serious attack. Knowing the boy's spirit, his employer was surprized.

"Why didn't you punch 'em?" he asked John afterward.

"I can't," was the reply. "I got to quit foolin' and go to work."

"I always regarded John as the head of the family," said his younger brother "Fred." "Fred" is an editor now and a hotel owner in New Ulm. "And I'll tell you," said "Fred," "among other reasons why I knew he was the head of the family. It was about the only thing that made me sore. He was very fond of baseball. And he used to come home from work at noon and he used to make me stand up against the wall in the backyard and then he would pitch to me. There were no gloves in those days. There was need enough for them."

One December morning Henry Jones, the apothecary for whom the young man worked at one time, noticed that his assistant had no overcoat. The man offered him a fine new one, but with characteristic independence the boy refused and said he could buy one if he needed it.

"Now you take that coat," said the druggist, "or I'll discharge you. I guess you won't be able to buy a new job."

So the clerk yielded and took the coat, but preserved his pride by buying one for himself before very long.

Mr. Jones was fond of telling stories of his employee after the latter became famous.

"John was a good employee," he said once.

"His teacher said he cried because he was leaving school. He used to like to go to dances. He liked girls, not individually, in those days, just collectively.

"I remember his taking a young woman down to a dance in Mankato. It was some time after he had got into long trousers. Well, he had a cold, and he came down that morning before the dance and asked me for a mustard plaster. He wanted to put it on his chest. And I said to him, 'Do you want a vertical or horizontal mustard plaster?'

"He just screwed up that mouth of his—you know the way he does—and looked at me. So I said, 'A beanpole like you ought only to wear a vertical mustard plaster and I gave him a square one. He put it on. I didn't see him till late, when he'd come

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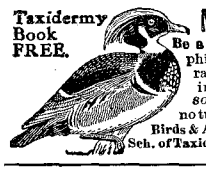

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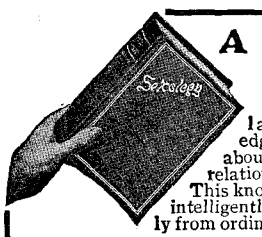

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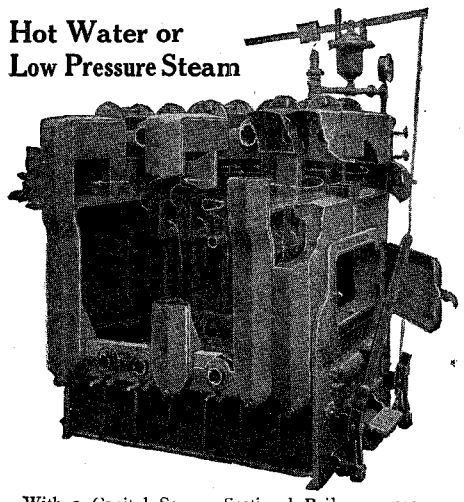

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home from the dance. 'How's your cold, son?' I said.

"He was almost bent double. 'Well,' said he, 'I went down to Mankato and danced around, and got the worst pain in my stomach you ever saw, and I took enough Squibb's mixture to cure forty stomach pains.'

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DICKINSON'S DIVE

WHEN Mr. Taft invited Jacob M. Dickinson to enter his Cabinet as Secretary of War, the newspaper men who wrote up sketches of the career of this new national figure found little to say except that "he had been a Confederate soldier and was irrepressibly and obdurately a Democrat." In fact, when General Luke E. Wright was asked for something "snappy" about him he replied that "Mack" didn't "anecdote." The New York *Sun*, however, recalls one incident which it labels "a whale of an anecdote." We read:

To look at the genial lineaments of the Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, one would hardly credit him with athletic and heroic feats. His face shines with benevolence and reflects a deep-seated enjoyment of the good things of life; it has no rigid lines of resolution; the jaw is round, not square. The eyes twinkle; they do not glitter. He is a good fellow, that is plain. His looks belie him, however; he is made of stern stuff for all his beaming good nature. He answers the emergency call with the alertness and dash of a young man whose thews are taut, whose nerves are steady. On Tuesday a medal for saving a human life was presented to him by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hilles by direction of the President. Mr. Taft, when a Federal judge, had seen Mr. Dickinson, altho he weighed 200 pounds, dive from the deck of a steamboat in the Detroit River and save to the legal profession Mr. James F. Joy, the oldest member of the Michigan bar. Mr.

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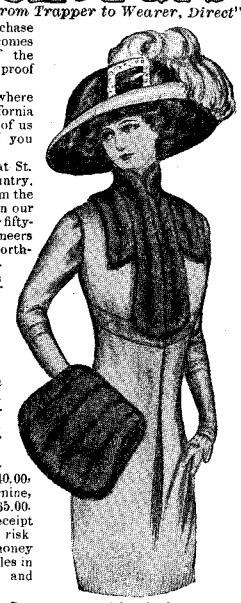

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Dickinson did not shed his coat or kick off a shoe, but plunged headlong into the swirling tide and brought the aged lawyer to the surface by natatory skill. The rescue was witnessed by all the members of the American Bar Association present as well as by Judge Taft, and Mr. Dickinson was acclaimed on the spot the ablest admiralty lawyer of the party.

PENSIONED BY A BABY

How the infant son of the young King of Spain gave personal attention to a request for a pension and decided in favor of the petitioner, is told in an article in *The Literary Magazine*. We read:

A few months after he was born the widow of an officer who was killed in Cuba appealed for an increase of pension. She had repeatedly made application through the ordinary channels, but without result. Then the idea occurred to her to address a memorial to His Royal Highness Alfonso, Infante of Spain. The letter was opened by the baby prince's secretary—he has a small army of high dignitaries to wait upon him—who referred it to the King.

The young monarch read it and smiled. Holding it in his hand he made his way through the corridors of the escurial, the secretary following wonderingly. In the nursery they found the queen and the baby prince sitting up in his crib. The King gravely explained the situation, and then with a formal bow returned the letter to the secretary.

"But what shall I do with it, sire?" he asked.

"Why, give it to the prince, to whom it is directed, of course."

The secretary, bowing low, held it on the royal cradle. The baby grabbed it eagerly and smiled.

"Well, what does the prince say to it?" asked his Majesty, after a pause, turning to the nurse.

"Really, your Majesty, he appears to me to say nothing," was the matter-of-fact reply.

"All right, silence gives consent," said the King. "Mr. Secretary, see that the letter is forwarded to the War Department with the proper indorsement, and write to the woman that the prince grants the request."

THE THANKLESS MUSE

F. Frankfort Moore, the novelist, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and J. M. Barrie happened to be playing a cricket match together. With them was a sporting Englishman whose education was much more thorough in cricket than in books. But he knew that this team was nominally composed of authors and made up his mind to be sociable with them. According to a London dispatch to the New York *Press*:

For his first essay he ran against the man who invented Sherlock Holmes.

"Would you mind telling me your name? I didn't quite catch it just now," he said.

"Conan Doyle," was the reply.

"Ah!" The sportsman pulled at his mustache. "Do you write?" he asked at last.

"A little," said the author in some surprize.

The conversation ended and the next man the questioner happened against chanced to be J. M. Barrie, hiding from the sight of men in a quiet corner, as is his wont.

"Feeling fit?" the cricketer asked.

"Pretty fair," said Barrie.

"D'ye know, I didn't quite catch your name a minute or so ago. Would you mind?"

"My name's Barrie."

"Ah!" and a long silence, for Barrie is the most nervous of men in the presence of strangers.

"Do you write, Mr. Barrie?"

"I have written now and then, I am afraid," said Barrie, meekly.

Shortly afterward the sportsman moved on once more, feeling that men who wrote were about as unentertaining as last year's newspapers. He tugged at his mustache, and at that moment ran full tilt into Frankfort Moore. The same question followed in the praiseworthy effort to get on warmer terms with his fellow players. And when he learned the third stranger's name, his face brightened wonderfully.

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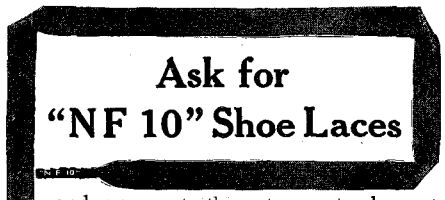

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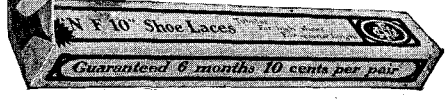

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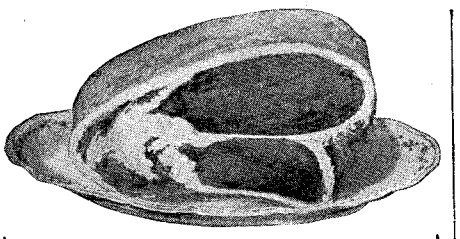

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Steady Job.—A traveler got into conversation with some of the loafers in a country store and at last came to an old farmer sitting on a sugar-barrel, waiting for the mail.

"What do you think of the tariff?" he asked.

"What they doin' to it?" was the reply.

"Why, haven't you read the papers?" said the traveler.

"Well, I used to," said the other, "but 'bout a year ago I stopt 'em off. They got to be too frivoling for me. Since then I've been took up reading a book."—*New York Sun.*

Didn't Know Her Place.—MISTRESS—"Why did you leave your last place?"

NEW COOK—"Th' missus was getting too independent."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Kind We All Have.—"Have you any alarm clocks?" inquired the customer of a jeweler recently.

"Yes, ma'am," said the man behind the counter. "About what price do you wish to pay for one?"

"The price is no object if I can get the kind I am after. What I want is one that will arouse the girl without waking the whole family."

"I don't know of any such alarm clock as that, ma'am," said the man. "We keep just the ordinary kind—the kind that will wake the whole family without disturbing the girl.—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

He Doesn't Count.—"The Rev. T. T. Blockley, a tourist, was suddenly approached by some young men and asked to marry a couple inside the church. Mr. Blockley did as he was requested, and made the bride happy."—*Daily Mail.*

What about the bridegroom's feelings?—*Punch.*

Upward Revision.—One evening at family prayers the head of the house read that chapter which concludes with, "And the wife see that she reverence her husband." After the exercises had closed and the children had gone to bed, he quoted it, looking meaningly at his wife.

"Let us see what the Revised Version says on that subject," said she. "I will follow the new teaching, if you please."

The Revised Version was produced, and her chagrin may be imagined as the head impressively read, "And let the wife see that she fear her husband."—*New York Evening Post.*

Between Friends.—MISS HOMELEIGH—"Perhaps you won't believe it, but a strange man tried to kiss me once."

MISS CUTTING—"Really! Well, he'd have been a strange man if he'd tried to kiss you twice."—*Illustrated Bits.*

The Philanthropist.—Here is the story of a small boy, a mother, and a barrel of apples, and a moral which does not have to be told in words:

The windows of an orphan asylum overlooked the back yard of the house where the boy, the barrel of apples, and the boy's mother lived. Now, the apples that were in the barrel disappeared at a famous rate, and the mother, being a knowing woman as a matter of course, made inquiry of her son. Yes, he had eaten the apples; but, "Mamma," he said, "I have to; the orphans want so many cores."—*Chicago Daily Socialist.*

Speaking of Taxes.—Apropos of New York's 1909 assessment rolls, Lawson Purdy, president of the Department of Taxes, told a reporter a story about Gladstone.

"Gladstone had no great scientific knowledge," he said, "and at a dinner, when Faraday described an important new scientific discovery, the Premier showed indifference.

"'After all,' he said, hiding a yawn behind his hand, 'what use will it ever be?'

"'Why,' said Faraday, 'there's every probability, sir, that some day you'll be able to tax it.'"—*Washington Post.*

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The Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy and the facts that lie back of it are clearly explained by John L. Mathews in another of the notable series of articles on Water Power and the Conservation of other national resources.

Charles Edward Russell discloses more startling facts about prison conditions, showing the decline of the punishing idea.

The Formation of the Giant Sugar Trust and how the Tariff made it possible is told in the second article of "The Story of Sugar," by Judson C. Welliver.

Glenn H. Curtiss, just back from winning the first international aeroplane contest at Rheims, France, describes the new sport of flying—in a way that will make you want to literally "go up in the air."

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See **The Homiletic Review** for November.

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Used Up.—Sir Leopold M'Clintock, the Arctic explorer, who died recently, was once giving an account of his experiences amid the icefields of the North.

"We certainly would have traveled much farther," he explained, "had not our dogs given out at a critical moment."

"But," exclaimed a lady who had been listening very intently, "I thought that the Eskimo dogs were perfectly tireless creatures."

Sir Leopold's face wore a whimsically gloomy expression as he replied, "I—er—speak in a culinary sense, miss."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

One Thing Needful.—PAT—"Could yer give a man a job, yer honor?"

BARBER—"Well, you can repaint this pole for me."

PAT—"Be jabers, I can, sor, if you'll tell me where to buy the striped paint."—*Punch.*

Polemics.—TEACHER—"Now, Willie, you describe the North Pole as nearly as you can from hearsay."

WILLIE—"I—I don't want to, ma'am."

TEACHER—"Don't want to? Why not?"

WILLIE—"All I've heard about it is what pa said, and ma said if he kept on talkin' that way she'd take me and run away over to grandma's."—*Boston Herald.*

After Emerson.—"That wealthy young broker has given his motor to a well-known actress."

"Yes. He says his father taught him to hitch his wagon to a star."—*Life.*

Oh, Rapture!—PATIENCE—"Peggy is very happy."

PATRICE—"She's engaged, isn't she?"

PATIENCE—"Yes, and the man she's engaged to is cross-eyed, and he's looking at her all the time, and no one can tell it but herself."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Thrilling.—VOICE FROM THE WELL—"Help! help! I'm drowning!"

BERTIE—"By Jove! how beastly interesting."—*The Tatler.*

Fire-Screens.—A negro preacher in a Georgia town was edified on one occasion by the recital of a dream had by a member of his church.

"I was a-dreamin' all dis time," said the narrator, "dat I was in Ole Satan's dominions. I tell you, pahson, dat was shore a bad dream!"

"Was dere any white men dere?" asked the dusky divine.

"Shore dere was—plenty of 'em," the other hastened to assure his minister.

"What was dey a-doin'?"

"Ebery one of 'em," was the answer, "was a-holdin' a cullud pusson between him an' de fire!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

Sincere Praise.—POET—"Did she think my sonnet was good?"

FRIEND—"She must have. She didn't believe you wrote it."—*Kansas City Journal.*

A Fair Offer.—COOK—"And sez I, 'I think I'll find another job.'"

FRIEND—"What did the missis say?"

COOK—"She sez, 'Bedad an' Oi'll give you twenty-five dollars when yez lave if yez don't go.'"—*Brooklyn Life.*

C. Q. D.—WANTED—A young gentleman on the point of marrying a lovely girl is most desirous of meeting with a man of experience who will take the responsibility of dissuading him from this dangerous step.—*Harper's Weekly.*

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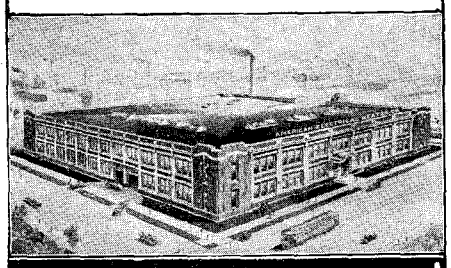

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Realism in Art.—FRIEND—"What on earth are you doing to that painting of yours?"

DAUBER—"Can't you see? I'm rubbing a piece of raw meat over the rabbit in the foreground. Mrs. Aishoddie will be here to-day, and when she sees her pet dog smell of that rabbit, she'll buy it."—*Judge.*

Disproved.—"Just think of it! One person in every 37 in England is a pauper."

"Why, John," she returned, "it isn't so. I met more than 37 people in London last summer myself, and there wasn't a pauper in the lot."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

When the Shoe Pinches.—"Women can stand pain far more heroically than men. I know it by experience."

"What, are you a doctor?"

"No, a shoemaker."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Gentle Sex.—"Since we're living in the country, I take long walks for my complexion, dear."

"Yes. That's the worst of living in the country—the chemist's shop is always such a long walk."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

And Figures don't Lie.—Johnny came home the other night in high glee, wearing the arithmetic medal.

"What is that for?" asked his mother.

"That's the prize for doing examples," said Johnny. "I did this one: 'If our new baby weighs eleven and a half pounds, and gains an ounce each day'—'cause you told Mrs. Smith she did yesterday—'how much will she weigh when she's twenty years old?' And the answer was, four hundred and sixty-six pounds. And the teacher said I earned the prize."—*The Christian Advocate.*

Guaranteed.—"I like that piece of checked goods, but are you sure that the colors won't run?"

"Madam, that is a certified check."—*Town Topics.*

With or Without.—"The chicken stew has two prices in the bill of fare. How is that, waiter?"

"With chicken in it, it is thirty cents; without it, ten."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

From the Shopper's Lexicon.—"What is hauteur?"

"That's what some salesladies display when you ask to see something cheaper."—*Kansas City Journal.*

In the last Analysis.—"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"What is an ultimate consumer?"

"Oh, the ultimate consumer, my boy, is the one that gets the hash."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

More Work for Diogenes.—YOUNG WIFE—"Don't you admire a man who always says the right thing at the right time?"

SPINSTER—"I'm sure I could if I ever have the pleasure of meeting such a man."—*The Jewish Ledger.*

Salesmanship.—"It makes you look small," said the saleslady to the elephantine woman who was trying on a hat.

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"It makes you look short," she said to the lamp-post lady.

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The bank man did not smile, for this was the thirty-seventh lady who had asked this question that day.

"I have no doubt it is," he said, "but I don't know you. Do you know anybody in the bank?"

"Why, I'm Mrs. Weatherley!" exclaimed the lady. "Didn't you see my name on the check? See—here it is." The teller shook his head wearily.

"You must be identified," he insisted. "You must bring somebody who knows you." The lady drew herself up.

"That check," she said with dignity, "was given me by my husband. There's his name on it. Do you know him?"

"I do," said the teller, "but I don't know you."

"Then," said the lady, "I'll show you who I am. My husband is a tall man with reddish hair. His face is smooth-shaven. He has a mole on one cheek and looks something like a gorilla, some people say, but I don't think so. When he talks he twists his mouth to one side, and one of his front teeth is missing. He wears a No. 15 collar, a No. 6 shoe, and won't keep his coat buttoned. He's the hardest man to get money out of you ever saw—it took me three days to get this check."

The banker waved his hand.

"I guess it's all right," he said; "put your name right there—no, on the back, not the face."—*Galveston News.*

Bribery.—RURAL JUSTICE—"I'll have to fine ye fifty dollars for exceeding the speed limit."

JACK SCORCHER—"Look here, Judge, this young lady and I want to get married. Remit the fine and you get the job."—*Brooklyn Life.*

While the Polar War is On.—"Omit, if you please, the first verse of the hymn," said the minister.

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"Yep. She handed me a cake of soap."—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 9.—The International Peace Bureau at Brussels adopts a resolution that a general fund for relief in great disasters be established by the governments of the world.

October 13.—Prof. Francisco Ferrer, educator and revolutionist, is executed at Barcelona for complicity in the Barcelona uprising.

Juan J. Estrada, at the head of the Nicaraguan revolution, has himself elected provisional President.

October 14.—The execution of Professor Ferrer calls forth anti-Spanish and antireligious demonstrations in the principal cities of Southern Europe.

Domestic

October 9.—The Hudson-Fulton celebration closes at Troy, N. Y., after moving up the Hudson Valley from New York City.

District-Attorney W. T. Jerome of New York withdraws from the contest for a reelection.

October 11.—A hurricane destroys property worth $2,000,000 in Key West, Fla.

Charles W. Morse loses his appeal from the conviction and sentence to fifteen years' imprisonment for violation of the Federal banking laws.

October 12.—Charles R. Crane, recently appointed Minister to China, resigns at the request of Secretary of State Knox.

The United States District Court, in Indianapolis, refuses to allow the removal of the proprietors of the Indianapolis *News* to the District of Columbia for trial on the charge of criminal libel in the Panama Canal controversy.

Commander Peary publishes a statement to prove that Dr. Cook did not reach the Pole.

October 14.—Ernest Fox Nichols is installed as president of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H.

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This quality combined with quantity of circulation, have given THE LITERARY DIGEST preeminence as a medium for travel and resort advertising.

If you are seeking winter tour or resort patronage of the best class, your announcement should appear in these columns.

Write us immediately for full particulars of our service for the travel advertiser. Let us tell you how little it costs to reach our 220,000 families.

The Literary Digest

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

HAMBURG-AMERICAN BUILDING
41-45 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES

CHICAGO 159 RANDOLPH ST.
PHILADELPHIA 1384 WALNUT ST.
BOSTON 90 STATE ST.
ST. LOUIS 902 OLIVE ST.
SAN FRANCISCO 160 POWELL ST.

AGENCIES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

TO THE READERS OF THE LITERARY DIGEST: October 23, 1909.

In the field of pleasure travel, the Hamburg-American Line, established 1847, boasts an experience of over twenty years. From being a pioneer in pleasure travel a score of years ago it has become a veteran. With the confidence born of such long experience, then, the company takes the liberty of once more bringing to your attention the numerous pleasure trips which it offers to seekers after rest and relaxation during the coming winter.

CRUISE TO THE ORIENT	Our program for the coming winter embraces an eighty-day cruise to fascinating Madeira, romantic Spain, the panoramic shores of the matchless Mediterranean and the brilliant Orient.
ADRIATIC SEA AND COAST OF DALMATIA	Six cruises of varying duration along the beautiful and enchanting coast of Dalmatia, as yet comparatively uninvaded by the tourist. Its delightful scenic beauty, unmarred by travelers' trodden tracks, surpasses even that of Switzerland and the Norwegian fjords.
SOUTH AMERICA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN OVERLAND TO CHILE	The first grand cruise of the Steamship BLUECHER (12,500 tons) January 22d, 1910, from New York along the East Coast of South America, affords the first opportunity for the traveler to visit this country with every comfort and convenience. The stay of 12 days at Buenos Aires allows passengers to cross the Andes for a visit to Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile. This cruise lasts 81 days and costs from $350 per person upward.
THREE CRUISES TO THE WEST INDIES	The phenomenal success in past years of the cruises to the charming Archipelago of the Caribbean, Venezuela, and the Panama Canal, enables us to repeat these trips this winter by the MOLTKE (12,500 tons), the largest steamer sailing to the West Indies.
WEST INDIES SERVICES	The famous PRINZ steamers maintain our Atlas Service to Jamaica, Hayti, Panama, South and Central America, and afford splendid opportunity for pleasure trips at moderate rates.
TOURS EVERY-WHERE	Our Tourist Department is completely equipped to deal with the most complex transportation problem; let us furnish you with estimates for any tour you may have in mind for the winter.
EGYPT AND THE NILE	The splendid fleet of steamers we operate on the Nile affords excellent accommodations for a tour of this great river and Egypt, with its marvelous crumbling ruins.

The above is but a summary of the splendid opportunities afforded by the Hamburg-American Line to those in quest of health or pleasure. A line to us will bring you any further information you may wish.

Hoping to have the pleasure of counting you among our patrons this winter, we are Yours very truly,

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

Emil L. Boas,

Resident Director and General Manager.

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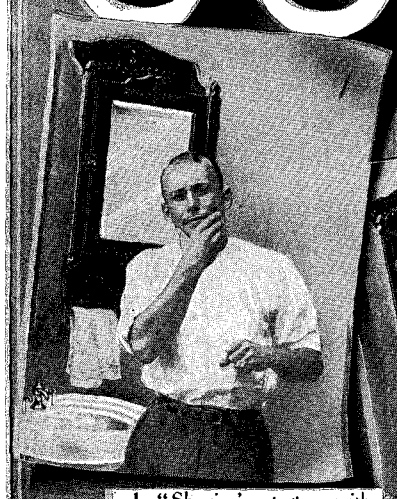
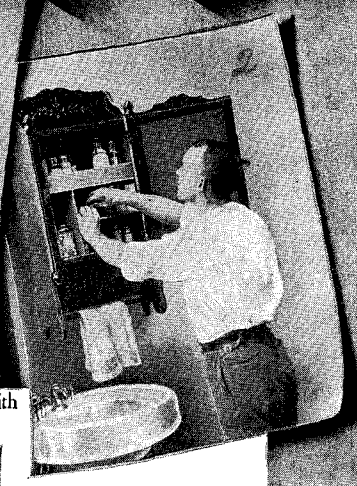
COLGATE'S ANTISEPTIC RAPID-SHAVE POWDER

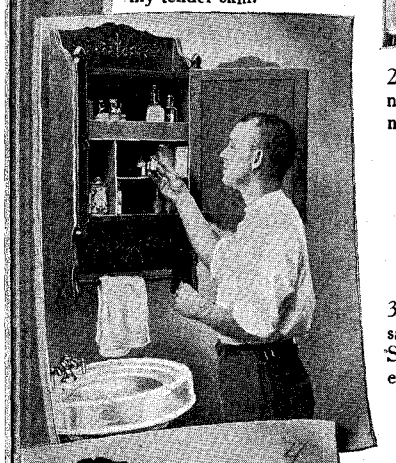
TRADE MARK



1. "Shaving's a torture with my tender skin."



2. "What! No more new blades. What a nuisance!"



3. "Hello, here's this sample of Colgate's 'Rapid-Shave Powder.' Rapid, eh!"

4. "It's got to be a 'rapid shave' for me *this* morning. Only a dull blade too."

The Powder that Shortens the Shave

Only two motions—just sprinkle the wet brush, lather your face.

Softening—Soothing—Sanitary

Fresh soap with every shave. No soap that touches brush or skin is used again. No rubbing soap on face, no making lather in cup.

Aseptic and Germicidal

Hathaway Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Analytical Chemist and Bacteriologist

"I have examined Colgate's Rapid-Shave Powder, purchased on the open market, and find it to be notably free from uncombined alkali.

"It is aseptic, and as used for shaving, it is germicidal."

July 10, 1909. (Signed) FRANK B. GALLIVAN, Ph.D

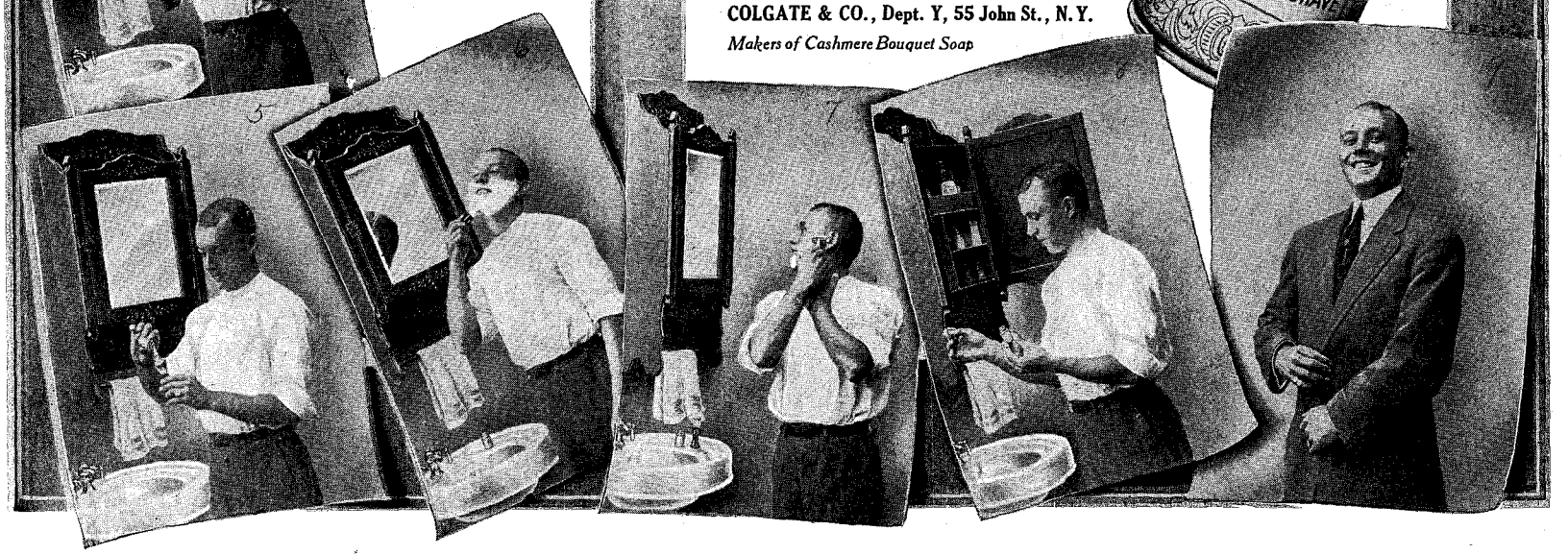
(Reports of other eminent chemists sent on request)

The quickest and cleanest way of making a lather as lasting and delightful as that made by our famous shaving stick.

Trial box sent for 4c.

COLGATE & CO., Dept. Y, 55 John St., N.Y.

Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Soap



5. "'Sprinkle a little powder on the wet brush!' Simple, isn't it?"

6. "'Lather your face.' My! that's fine. It certainly is rapid."

7. "Isn't this smooth! And I thought the blade was dull."

8. "The blade did pull yesterday. It must be this powder that makes the difference."

9. "Plenty of time for breakfast this morning. I only wish I had another face to shave."

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